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VOLUME VII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873. NUMBER 1.

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Stray Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, on the 26th day of December last, a two year old HEIFER with brindle sides and white and brindle face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN KRATZER.

Clearfield Twp., Jan. 10, 1873.-3t.

Strayed or Stolen.

ON or about the 1st day of November last, a RED STEER, one a half years old, without marks, either strayed away or was stolen from the premises of the subscriber in Carroll township. Any information that will lead to the recovery of said Steer, and, if stolen, to the conviction of the thief, will be liberally rewarded by S. A. SHOEMAKER.

Carroll Twp., Jan. 10, 1873.-3t.

Estate Notice.

HAVING taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of PATRICK CARLAND, late of Gallitzin township, Cambria county, deceased, the subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

THOMAS CARLAND, Administrator.

Altoona, Dec. 13, 1872.-6t.

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WAITING FOR ME.

When mysterious whispers are floating around,
And voices that will not be still
Shall summon us hence from the slippery shore,
To the waves that are silent and still;
When I look with changed eyes at the home of the blest,
Far out of the reach of the sea,
Will any one stand at the beautiful gate,
Waiting and watching for me?

There are dear ones at home I may bless with my love,
There are wretched ones passing the street;
There are friendless and suffering strangers around,
There are tempted and poor I must meet;
There are many unthought of whom, happy and blest,
In the land of the good I shall see;
Will any of these, at the beautiful gate,
Be waiting and watching for me?

There are old and forsaken, who linger a while
In the homes which their dearest have left,
And an action of love or a few gentle words
Might cheer the sad spirit bereft;
But the Reaper is near to the long-standing corn,
The weary shall soon be set free;
Will any of these, at the beautiful gate,
Be waiting and watching for me?

There are little ones glancing about on my path,
In need of a friend and a guide;
There are dim little eyes looking up into mine,
Whose tears could be easily dried;
But Jesus may beckon the children away.
In the midst of their grief or their glee;
Will any of these, at the beautiful gate,
Be waiting or watching for me?

I may be brought there by the manifold grace
Of the Saviour who loves to forgive;
Though I bless not the hungry one near to my side,
Only pray for myself while I live.
But I think I should mourn o'er my selfish neglect—
If sorrow in Heaven can be—
If no one should stand at the beautiful gate,
Waiting and watching for me.

LOVE UP A GUM TREE.

New South Wales is a country peculiarly liable to floods. Its rivers generally take their rise in the lofty mountain ranges, and in the early part of their course are joined by tributary streams. When the rainy season has set in—which generally commences about the middle of May—the downpour sometimes continues for six weeks at a time and then these rivers overflow their banks and flood the surrounding country far and near, forming in many places, miniature seas. Upon these occasions hundreds of farmers are ruined, thousands of sheep and cattle generally destroyed, and not unfrequently many valuable human lives sacrificed.

Perhaps the district most liable to disastrous floods in the whole country is the Hunter, where, after a few years, thousands of acres are submerged with the suddenness that is truly appalling. Houses are frequently buried to the chimney-tops beneath the waters, which rapidly form an inland sea of at least a hundred miles in length, by an acre in breadth.

In the year 1866 I was quartered at Windsor, a little township about twenty-five miles distant from Sydney, the metropolis of the country, and for some months I had chiefly been engaged in the arduous and by no means romantic duty of hunting for illicit stills, of which it was supposed there were several in the neighborhood.

I certainly did my best to discover their whereabouts, but was completely unsuccessful, and after traversing the country day after day, in every kind of disguise, until I must have traveled hundreds of miles, I at last gave the matter up as a bad job.

If I had not found a still, however, I had in the course of my wanderings discovered what gave me far greater delight, for I had fallen across one of the prettiest and most lovable little girls than an Australian or any other sun ever had the honor of shining upon, and what was better, I had so ingratiated myself in her good graces as to win her promise that she would never marry any one but me.

Our acquaintance had commenced in a romantic manner enough. I had rescued her from a wild cow, who would certainly have gored her had I not interposed and shot the brute. She was too frightened to walk home, and so I accompanied her, was introduced to her parents, as a matter of course, and they were very profuse in their thanks, and begged me henceforth to look upon their house as my home, and so forth.

I promptly took them at their word, and every other evening, and sometimes even oftener, my charger would be comfortably stalled for hours at a time in Farmer Martin's stable; and, meanwhile, the pretty Gertrude and myself would be either wandering by the river's bank, studying poetry together in the old summer-house, as the cold weather drew on, or playing chess in the snug little back parlor.

These things continued until the rainy season set in, but instead of being deterred by the steady down-pours, my visits became if possible more frequent, and thro' the slushy lowlands, where the water was often above my horse's knee, nightly jogged, like a marine centaur, to revisit my inamorata.

By and by the father's suspicions were aroused. Could it be possible a mounted trooper, wearing English uniform, would ride nightly through mud and rain, and thunder and lightning, and half hail and wind, to drink a glass of grog and smoke a pipe with an old man of sixty? Common sense answered "No," and having a fair stock of that commodity, so also said Farmer Martin. "The girl he's after, and it's time to put a stop to this nonsense," was the conclusion he arrived at.

And so the very next evening I rode over, but before Gertrude and I could finish our third game of chess, Mr. Martin put his head in the room and said, is a dry, dignified kind of way:

"Hem! could I speak with you a few minutes in the front parlor, Mr. Rush?"

I think I knew what was coming, and so did Gertrude, for she grew very pale and upset the chessboard in her agitation, so that kings, queens, bishops, knights, and all the smaller fray, went rolling over the room.

Meanwhile, I followed the old gentleman into the front parlor—that horrid room wherein everything was buried either in chintzes or yellow muslin, and where a fire was never lighted more than once a year; and here he opened the trenches, not angrily, but collectively, calmly, determinedly informing me that his daughter could never be mine, for that he was a tolerably wealthy man, and he had resolved never to wed his child to one who was not possessed of a portion equal to her own.

In vain I told him how much I loved his daughter, that she loved me in return, and that we never could exist apart from each other. The old man merely smiled sarcastically, and, pointing to my uniform, said:

"The man whose coat is not his own, and whose pay is only seven shillings and sixpence a day, cannot marry my heiress."

He laid a long stress on the last word, and I don't know what possessed me, but I replied:

"And what may be the extent of your present wealth, Mr. Martin?"

The question was certainly a very rude one, but the old gentleman did not seem to regard it as such, for he answered simply:

"Well, three months ago I had £4,000 in the Bank of Australia, but I took it all out and expended it in the purchase of additional stocks and improvements on my farm; I dare say I am worth altogether £12,000, and Gertrude will be the sole possessor when I die."

"Then you don't object to me in myself, Mr. Martin, but only because I am poor?" I said, bitterly.

"Just so, my boy. I object on principle; but to show you that I bear no personal animosity, come into the kitchen, and we will honor your last evening among us by glass of my best grog, and some tobacco, such as you have not tasted for many a long day."

"Stay a moment," I cried. "Were I as rich as you, Mr. Martin, would you give me your child?"

"Aye, that I would, lad, right willingly," was the reply.

"And directly I am as rich as you if Gertrude is then single will you consent to our marriage?" I persisted.

"Aye, verily. I will on my word of honor, Mr. Rush. But you talk of impossibilities!" he added; "where are you going to realize a sudden fortune?"

Ah! where was I? My heart sank as I asked myself the question, and I followed the old man into the kitchen in almost heart-broken silence. A bright fire was burning on the hearth, for grates are still very rare in Australia—in fact, they would be ill-adapted for the logs of red-gum wood that form the invariable fuel.

Presently glasses and pipes were laid on the table, and I did my best to rekindle hope within my breast by the aid of Holland's and Barrett's twist, but it was no good.

On the other side of the fire sat Mrs. Martin, a comely dame of fifty years, fully as broad as she was long, and with a mind wholly given to the concern of the dairy, and the making of orange marmalade, Gertrude, knowing that something was wrong, but scarcely guessing what, nestled up to my side, and to my great joy, her father did not rebuke her.

And thus we sat for a long time, neither of us speaking a word, but listening to the falling rain and howling wind without, and to the great forest trees as their branches are swayed and tossed by the blast. Anon came another sound—a loud yet a soothing murmur, like the sighing of a summer breeze amid the cork-wood.

No one seemed to notice it but me, and I only did so as wondering how so gentle and so musical a murmur could make itself audible above the uproar of the wind and tempest. Suddenly, however, there broke upon our ears the dashing open of a gate, and a man's voice shouting:

"Master Martin, if you value your life, look sharp! The river has overflown its banks, and the waters are out."

Then we heard the splash, splash, splash of horses feet, as the warning visitor rode away.

"Water out! Impossible," muttered the old farmer. "Why, bless my heart the river was not level with the banks by some inches this morning, and we've had no rain to speak of since."

"You don't know what weather it has been among the mountains, Mr. Martin," I said. "Ah hark! put your ear to the floor. Heavens! the warning was a timely one. We have not a moment to lose."

We all bent our heads down and listened and now we could hear a hollow, gurgling sound under our feet, and little jets of spray leaped up from between the crevices of the flooring.

The house, according to the common custom in the colonies, was built on piles, and thus the down-stairs rooms were about four feet from the ground, between which and the flooring the angry waters were now fretting and fuming, and dashing against the stout woodwork with momentarily increasing power.

The women began to cry, the farmer was too stupefied to move.

"This will never do," I said; "there is not a moment to lose. I can take one of you up behind me on my horse, and I know that Carlo and I will get through it somehow. The rest had better get up stairs—or, if possible on the roof—and with the first peep of dawn I'll send a boat to bring you off. Now, whom am I to take charge of?"

I was very much afraid he would bid me take the old lady, but to my great relief both the parents cried out:

"Save Gertrude!"

I lost no time in acting. I flew down the four steps that led to the garden, and with the water above my Napoleon boots, made my way to the stable. Mine was the only steed there—for Australian settlers seldom stable their horses—and he, poor fellow, was very miserable and frightened.

I did not stop to reassure him, but led him round to the house door in a minute, and then Gertrude, after bidding a weeping adieu to her parents, sprung up behind me, and away we dashed.

It was indeed a wild, fearful night; the moon shone brightly, but every minute or two its light was obscured by black, pall-like clouds, that were tearing with mad velocity across the sky, and then it was so dark I could not see my horse's head before me.

In the brief intervals of ghastly white light, I could perceive that we were surrounded by a sea of waters, and that scarcely a speck of dry land was to be seen. True, they were as yet very shallow, scarcely above Carlo's knees, but I knew how rapidly they would deepen, and I urged the good horse in the direction of the town.

Gertrude's arm encircled my waist, and she clung tightly to me with fear. Often I turned my head to speak to her a few words of encouragement and hope, but I was too anxious to secure her safety and my own to say much.

She was warmly wrapped up in shawls and rugs, and as she was an excellent horse-woman, I had no fear of her falling off, though the wind was blowing hard enough to whirl her from her seat.

Before we had got more than a mile from the farm, the rain recommenced with redoubled fury, and in a few moments we were wet through. The wind, too, grew from a gale to a hurricane, and amid the continuous roar of the thunder and flash of the pale lightning through the air, we now and then heard a mighty crash, as some aged monarch of the plain fell prone to the earth.

Suddenly a flash of lightning darted right in front of Carlo's eyes, and with a snort of fear, he reared nearly upright.

"Hold fast, Gertrude!" I cried endeavoring to throw my right arm around her to keep her from slipping off.

I was too late—she had fallen. I heard a splash in the water, a cry, and the darkness hid her from my sight. Just, however, as I was about to give way to despair, another flash revealed her to me standing amid the flood, at not a dozen yards' distance.

I spurred toward her and presently she was again on Carlo's broad back.

The excitement of this event, and the turning of my horse round and round, had made me forget the proper direction to the town, so that we now rode on, not knowing whither we were heading.

Meanwhile, the flood grew deeper each moment, and presently I discovered that Carlo was swimming. I had not felt fear until now, but I must say that whichever way I guided my charger he could not touch the ground. I knew, that weighted as he was, he could not keep afloat for long, and each moment he seemed to sink deeper into the water.

At this critical juncture of affairs the moon shone out again, and lighted up the scene as though it had been broad daylight. Far as the eye could reach, not a speck of dry land was now visible; but, to my great joy, I perceived, close by, a blue gum tree whose boughs were so disposed as to be easily scaled.

"Do you think you can climb that tree, Gertrude?" I asked. "It is our only chance of preserving our lives now."

She answered feebly in the affirmative, and with some little difficulty I swam Carlo alongside. Under the tree he regained his footing, and I was glad of this, as he was enabled to stand steady for my poor little companion to climb into the branches from his back.

When she had accomplished this feat I took off his bridle, so that he should not catch his feat in it if he had to swim for his life, and then Gertrude and I got some twenty feet higher up in the blue gum, and paused to rest. Shawls and wraps had long ago fallen off her and been lost, and now poor Gertrude was exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, in the low-necked, short-sleeved dress she had worn during the evening.

How her plump, white, and beautifully moulded arms were scratched by the rough tree-bark in climbing, and as the rain poured down through the unprotecting vertical foliage, the drops glittered on her polished shoulder, and trickled down her plump, snowy bosom.

"Why, Gertrude, you look a veritable Undine," I said, and, having no cape or overcoat to protect her, I doffed my uniform and made her put it on.

We then sat side by side, and putting my arm around her neck, I told her all about my interview with her father that evening.

"And did papa say that when you were as rich as himself he would let me marry you, Willie?" she asked.

"Yes, Gertrude, he gave me his word of honor to that effect," I responded.

"Then he won't break it," she replied. "Poor papa! this night has made him a beggar. All his money was invested in improvements on his land, and in increase of stock. It is all lost now, so you may claim me sooner than you thought for, Willie."

This view of the case had never struck me before, and I nearly jumped off the gum tree in, I fear, a most selfish ecstacy of delight. I was bound to control myself, however, and exert all my attention in comforting Gertrude, who, now that the excitement attending our escape was over, began to entertain a thousand fears concerning the fate of her parents.

At last I succeeded in convincing her that it was a matter of impossibility for the flood to cover the house before rescue came in the morning, and thereupon she became composed, and our own thoughts reverted to our own hopes and fears, and amid the rain and howling wind, and the still rapidly rising waters below, she nestled in my arms, and we talked of love until the cool, gray dawn aroused us from our seventh heaven of bliss. Well, then, to make a long story short, after another three hours perch, we perceived some boats coming from the direction of Windsor, and by the aid of a brilliant scarlet handkerchief that I fortunately possessed, we signalled them, attracted their attention, and were in due time taken on board.

At my instigation we then rowed to Mr. Martin's farm, and saved the old man and his wife from a chimney-top, whereon they were both sitting, with their feet held up out of the water. We were only just in time.

Two months later, Gertrude Martin became Mrs. William Rush. The old man stuck to his word, and our position was not so bad after all, for, a month previously to our marriage, I came into an annuity of £150 per annum on the death of a distant relative in England, so that with my pay of seven and sixpence per day, we were able to begin housekeeping pretty comfortable.

Mr. Martin has retrieved his loss, and is now the owner of a capital farm at Ryde, New South Wales.

IN a Western city a cabinet maker employed two Germans as porters to deliver his furniture. One morning he loaded his car with a bureau, and gave directions where to have it left.

"And by the by," said he to one of them, handing him a shilling, "on your way back get a pint of peas."

They stayed an unusual time; and when they did return, it was soon ascertained that they had enormous "bricks" in their hats.

"Why, you infernal rascals," roared the boss, "you are both drunk!"

"Yaw," said one of them, "you gift us der shillin' to buy a pint-a-piece; we drinkt him and we are as drunk as der beyfel!"

WHEN is a young lady very like a whale? When she's spouting.

THE STORM IN THE RANGES.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

All night long the wind shrieked and whistled through the tents; the men, tired out with their exertions, did not wake. But the women did, and lay and trembled. David's wife awoke. "David!" she whispered, but he did not hear her. "What's the matter, mother?" murmured her daughter. "Nothing, child, nothing. It's only the wind. Hush! we musn't wake father. Go to sleep, darling." The sun rose late the next morning, and a dim blood veil was in the sky, which made some of them think that it was night still. The miners found the snow round their huts to be three feet deep. They looked anxious at this. "We can master the snow," they whispered to one another, "but the snow-drift will master us." Even as they spoke, the wind, which had lulled, began to moan again, and before they had been working there an hour shoveling away the snow, the wind-storm, bringing the snow with it from the heights over which it rushed, blinded them, and drove them into their huts for shelter. They could not hold their feet. "Let us hope it'll not last long," they said; and they took advantage of every lull to work: gainst their enemy, not like men but like heroes. "What makes you so downcast, Saul?" asked David; he had not begun to lose heart. Saul looked in silence at David's wife and daughter; they were at the far end of the hut. "You are not frightened, Saul, surely?" said David. "Not for myself, David," whispered Saul. "But tell me. What kind of love do you bear for your wife and child?" David's look was sufficient answer. "I have a perfect love for a woman also, David. If she were here, as your wife is with you, I could bear it, and so could she. David, we are beset by a terrible danger. Listen to the wind. I am afraid we may never get out of this." David's lips quivered, but he shook away the fear. "We mustn't lose heart, Saul, and we must keep this danger before us, and we must do it—like men!" "Trust me, David," said Saul; "my heart beats to the pulse of a willing hand;" and said no more. The wind storm continued all the day with such violence that it was impossible for the men to work. As the day advanced the blood-veil in the sky died away, and when the night came the moon's light shone clear and cruel, bright and pitiless. Worn out with hard toil and anxiety, Saul Fielding lay down that night and tried to sleep. "I must have strength for to-morrow," he thought. The fierce wind had grown faint, and it moaned now among the hills like a weak child. Saul smiled gladly, and accepted it as a good omen. He hugged his gold close, and vowed that he would not risk another season of such danger. "If I do not get an ounce more," he thought, "I will be content. What I have will be sufficient for the home and for Jane. Jane, dear Jane!" Her name always came to him like a prayer, and with "Jane" on his lips, and "Jane" in his thoughts, he fell asleep and dreamed of her. * * * "My God!" he heard David's wife cry, and at that moment he awoke, and rising swiftly to his feet, saw a candle alight in his tent, and David's wife standing in her night dress on his side of it. Her face was white with terror. "My God!" she cried again, "we are lost." The storm that had arisen in his dream was no fancy. "Go into your room," said Saul hurriedly. "I will be dressed in a minute." In less than that space of time he was up and dressed, and then David tore the green baize aside. "Saul," he said, "this is terrible." And stepping to Saul's side whispered, "if this continues long our grave is here." Saul went to the door of the tent and tried to open it; he could not. The wind had brought with it thousands and thousands of tons of snow from the heights, and they were walled up. Saul felt all round the sides of the tent. The snow was man-high. Only the frail drill of which the tent was made kept it from falling in and burying them. In an instant Saul comprehended their dread-peril. "The tree!" he cried, as if an inspiration had fallen upon him; "the tree." Just outside the tent, between it and the tent next to it, stood a great pine tree, the only tree among the tents. Many a time had it been suggested to cut down this tree for firewood, but David had prevented it. "Wait," he had said, "until we want it; when firewood runs short, and we can't get it elsewhere, it will be time enough." So the tree had been saved from the axe, and stood there like a giant, defying the storm. Saul piled up the rough seats and the table which comprised the furniture of the tent, and, climbing to the top of them, cut a great hole in the roof of the tent. It was daylight above, and the snow was falling fast. Saul saw the noble tree standing fast and firm in the midst of the storm. With a desperate leap he caught a branch, and raised himself above the tent. And when he looked upon the awful scene, upon the cruel white snow in which the tents all around him were imbedded, and nearly buried, his heart throbbed despairingly.—But this was no time for despair. It was the time for action. When he had secured his position in the tree, he stooped over the tent. "David!" he cried. David's voice answered him. "This is our only chance," he said louder; he spoke slowly and distinctly, so that those within the tent might hear him. "Here we may be able to find safety until the storm abates and the snow subsides. Listen to me, and do exactly as I say. Get some provisions together and some water, and the little brandy that is left. Make them up in a bundle. Tie rope and cord round it, and let me have it quickly! Before he finished speaking, David's wife was busy attending to his instructions. "Answer me, Saul," cried David. "What do you see of our mates?" Saul groaned. "Do not ask me, David! Let us thank God that this tree was left standing." David climbed on to the table in a few minutes, with the bundle of provisions in his hands. He was lifting it for Saul to take hold of when the pile upon which he was standing gave way, and he fell heavily to the ground. At this moment a movement in the tent nearest to the tree arrested Saul's attention. One of the men inside had thought also of the tree, and had adopted Saul's expedient of cutting through the roof of the tent. He saw Saul, but he was to far away to reach the tree. "Give me a hand, mate! Give me a hand, for God's sake!" "One moment," replied Saul, deeply anxious for the fate of David, for he heard the generous-hearted digger groan, and heard David's wife sobbing. "Keep your hold and stand firm for a little while. You are safe there for a time. There is something here in my own tent I must see to at once." Then he called, "David! David! are you hurt?" The voice of David's wife answered him with sobs and cries, "He can't move, Saul! He can't move! O, my poor, dear David! He has broken his leg, he says, and his back is hurt. What shall I do? O, what shall I do?" But although she asked this question, she—true wife and woman as she was—was attending to the sufferer, not thinking of herself. "God pity us!" groaned Saul, and raised his hand to the storm. "Pity us! pity us!" he cried.—But the pitiless snow fell, and the soft flakes danced in the air. Then Saul cried, "David's wife! The child! the child," "Let me be, wife," said David; "I am easier now. Pile up those seats again; make them firm. Don't hurry. I can wait. I am in no pain. Lift our little daughter to Saul, and the provisions afterward." She obeyed him; she piled the seats one above another. Then brought the child to David. He took her in his arms and kissed her again and again.—"My pet! my darling," he moaned. "Kiss father, little one." And the rough man pressed this link of love to his heart, and kissed her face, her hands, her neck, her lips. "Now, wife," he said, and resigned their child to her fate. David's wife stood silent for a few moments with the child in her arms, and murmured a prayer over her, and blessed her; and then, keeping down her awful grief bravely, like a brave woman, climbed to the height and raised her arms to Saul with the child in them. Only her bare arms could be seen above the tent's roof. "Come, little one," said Saul, and, stooping down at the risk of his life, clutched the child from the mother's arms, and heard the mother's heart-broken sobs. "She is safe, dear woman." Other heads rose from other tents and turned despairingly about. But no help for them was near. They were in their grave. David's wife raised the provisions to Saul and went down to her husband. "Wife," said David, "leave me, and see if you can reach Saul. It will be difficult, but you may be able to manage it. She looked at him tenderly. "My place is here, David," she said; "I shall stay with you and trust to God. Our child is safe, in the care of a good man." He tried to persuade her, but she shook her head sweetly and sadly, and simply said: "I know my duty." He could say no more, for the next moment he swooned, his pain was so great. Then his wife knelt by him, and raised his head upon her lap. Meanwhile, the man in the next tent who had called to Saul to give him a hand, had not been idle. He found a plank, and was raising it to the roof, with purpose of resting it upon a branch of the tree. As with more than a man's strength he lifted the plank forward, Saul heard a thud beneath him, and looking down saw that the walls of the tent in which David and his wife were had given way, and that the snow was toppling over. He turned his head; he was powerless to help them. The tears ran down his face and beard, and he waited, awe-struck by the terror of the time. He thought he heard the voice of David's wife cry. "Good bye, my child! God preserve you!" In a choking voice he said solemnly to David's little daughter, "Say God bless you, mother and father!" The child repeated the words in a whisper, and nestled closer to Saul, and said, "I'm so cold! Where is mother and father? Why don't they come up?" Saul, with a shiver, looked down. Nothing of David or of David's wife did he see. The tent was not in sight. The snow had covered it. And still it fell, and still it drifted. The digger who occupied the next tent had fixed his plank; not a moment was to be lost; his tent was cracking.

Creeping along the plank, with nervous strength of desperation, clinging to it like a cat, he reached the tree and was saved for a time. As he reached it the plank slipped into the snow. And still it fell, and rose higher. Men signaled to each other from tent to tent, and bade God bless each other, for they felt, unless the snow fall should instantly cease, there was no hope for them. But still it fell; fell soft into the holes in the canvass roofs and sides, into the chambers below; crept up to them inch by inch; wrapt yellow gold and mortal flesh in soft shrouds of white, and hid the adventurers from the light of day. Only three remained. Saul and David's little daughter in the uppermost branches of the tree; the digger from the nearest tent clinging to a lower branch.

"ALL RIGHTER."—The Vallejo *Independent* tells the following good story:

A laughable incident occurred one evening, recently, on the up train to Sacramento. There were two seats in the car turned so as to face each other. One was occupied by a lady and the other by a Chinaman. Evidently the lady did not relish the presence of the Chinaman, and set her wits to work to oust him out. She succeeded about as follows:

Motioning the Chinaman to rise, she explained to him that she wanted to take the cushions and their frames, and place them lengthwise across from seat to seat. John said "all righter," and got out in the aisle while she placed the seats as above described, and then proceed to lie down on the bed thus improvised, with her head resting on her valise.

She supposed that the Chinaman would at once take the hint that the lady wanted to take a little rest, in the space usually occupied by four persons. But John hadn't heard of the woman's rights movement, and at once proceeded to crawl in and stretch himself by her side, with his head on a little bundle of his own. The Chinese are an imitative race, and like to do as others do, you know.

The lady, as soon as she discovered that she had a bedfellow, got up a little wildly, and started for the next car, to the infinite amusement of the passengers, who had been watching the little scene with some interest. John took no notice of the fun he had created, but went to sleep with the whole bed to himself.

A MAN in Oregon, on the evening of the recent earthquake, had informed his wife that he had an important business appointment, which he was reluctantly obliged to keep. When the shock came he rushed home with a billiard cue in his hand, which he had forgotten to replace, and now his wife won't hear of any business appointments after 8 o'clock, P. M.

WHENEVER you buy oxsell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never on any conditions trust to "we shan't disagree about trifles."

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - January 24, 1873.

THE Constitutional Convention appears to be discharging its duties with commendable zeal and energy. Until the different committees submit their reports committed to their charge, the Convention will ...y great importance. ...dment we believe ...ed by the Convention, ...en provides that the state election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, instead of on the second Tuesday of October. This will prevent two elections in the year in which a Presidential election takes place.

P. S. B. PINCHBECK, the mulatto gambler, who for a brief period was illegally and by the force of United States bayonets foisted by Grant into the office of Governor of Louisiana, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Custom House branch of the Legislature of that State. It is enough to make the bones of Alexander Porter turn around in their honored coffin. If this corrupt political adventurer is permitted to take his seat in the Senate, as we think he will be, what a bright galaxy of patriotism and talent will be presented in that once dignified and illustrious body in the persons of Pinchbeck, Clayton, Spencer, Ames, Osborne, and Patterson, all of whom are carpet-baggers and owe their election to unblushing bribery and the most shameless fraud.

LAST Wednesday two weeks, the Radical members of the Legislature met in caucus and went through the form of nominating Simon Cameron for re-election to the United States Senate. On last Wednesday the two houses met in joint convention and ratified the action of the caucus by a vote of 75 for Cameron against 48 for Wallace, Democrat. This result has been regarded as a foregone conclusion, and has therefore created neither feeling nor surprise. Had any formidable opposition to Cameron manifested itself before the meeting of the caucus, he would quickly and effectually have conciliated it by a resort to his well known mode of political tactics. Unlike all his previous elections to the Senate, the present one has not caused any very serious drain on Cameron's pocket. It was very unlike the contest six years ago, when Andrew G. Curtin was his competitor, and when Cameron and his corrupt agents bought up the open and avowed friends of Curtin with the same facility and for about the same price *per capita* that his pupil in political debauchery, John J. Patterson, recently purchased the negroes in the South Carolina Legislature to send him to the Senate, and thus make him the fit colleague of a man who has done more to corrupt the politics of Pennsylvania than any other man in the State, living or dead. The Republican party in this State fears Cameron more than it trusts him, and only acknowledges his political supremacy simply because it cannot help it. It is an eternal disgrace to that party that its representatives had not the moral courage to cast aside this Pennsylvania Walpole and send some man to the Senate whose character as a scheming and corrupt politician has not become a byword and reproach.

The District Court Once More.

Mr. Henry, the member of the House from this county, has handed us for publication a printed copy of an Act, to be presented to the Legislature, the object of which is to revive the District Court, which has been in a state of suspension since the decision of the Supreme Court last July, in the *quo warranto* proceeding of J. K. Hite *against* George T. Swank. The Act will be found in the local department of our paper. If the District Court is to start out in its career for the *third* time, there is no man within the limits of its jurisdiction whose rights of person and property may be affected by its decisions, who ought not to desire, or rather demand, that it shall stand on a firm and impregnable legal foundation. Without this requirement is first assured, that court can never possess the *confidence* of the people, without which any court of justice is an unmitigated curse. The fatal defect in this proposed Act of Assembly is the assumption that the present Judges of the Court have an undoubted legal existence. But the Supreme Court in the case of Hite vs. Swank, above referred to, decided the very reverse. The opinion of the court in that case was delivered by Judge Agnew, who said:

"In order to prevent the disastrous consequences resulting from the acts of an *unauthorized* tribunal, it is proper we also add, *that we see no authority to a court by any judges having lawful* ..., and that without further leg... *of the most careful and thorough* ... Act of 1869 cannot be carried in...

...missions of the Judges of the District Court were *unlawful* in July last, as Judge Agnew says they were, has anything occurred since to make them *lawful* now. The Supreme Court seems to think that the Court might be resurrected, but the remedy now proposed will not answer that purpose.

Mr. Henry is asked by the gentlemen who prepared this bill, to pass it through the Legislature and thereby admit that the District Court is a legal tribunal, and that too in the very face of the decision of the Supreme Court, which declared that the Court had no legal existence at all. Will the Legislature commit an act of such self-stultification? We think not, and we also think that it ought not to be asked to do so. Why not begin this business at the right place, instead of thus complicating the matter, which will be certain to end disastrously? Those, however, who seem to have the District Court's infirmity peculiarly in hand have seen fit to pursue the present method, and with them must rest the responsibility.

Legislative Jugglery.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg was occupied during a large portion of the sessions of last Wednesday and Thursday week in drawing committees in *five* contested election cases. Four of these contests come from Luzerne county, in which the right to their seats of the four Democratic members from that county is contested by their Radical opponents, and the fifth was the case of Faunce, Democrat, against Ash, Radical, the sitting member from the twelfth Philadelphia district. We know nothing about the merits of these different claimants and will therefore express no opinion on the subject.—Each of these five committees consists of *nine* members, or *forty-five* in all. In the House there are sixty Radicals, thirty nine Democrats and one Independent. The proportion, therefore, is about *two* Democrats to *three* Radicals. In one of the Luzerne cases the committee is composed entirely of Radicals. In the other three, as well as in the Philadelphia case, the Democrats have only *one* member on each committee. How such a one-sided result can fairly be accomplished is beyond comprehension. Precisely the same thing was done at the last session in the disgraceful case of Green against Short, from Warren county. However the singular result in drawing these five committees was brought about, it is perfectly manifest that the plain object of the law, which was to obtain a mixed and therefore non-partisan tribunal to hear and determine each case, has been utterly defeated. To expect that these committees will do justice to the Democrats, whether sitting members or contestants, whose rights have been committed to them, would be sheer nonsense and against all former experience. It seems to us that the whole proceeding was prearranged to bring about the result that was so neatly accomplished, and that the Radical officials who manipulated the game are well skilled in the art of legislative thimblerigging.

HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS was inaugurated Governor of the State of Indiana on Monday, the 13th instant. No member of the Democratic party occupies a more prominent position in its ranks or exercises more influence in its counsels than Governor Hendricks. This is to be attributed to his acknowledged ability and his pure and unsullied reputation both in public and private life. He is an honor to his party and a credit to the State that has availed itself of his wisdom and experience in the administration of its highest office. The following is a summary of his inaugural address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: In assuming the duties of the office to which I have been chosen I invoke God's blessing upon our people and State. It is primary among our obligations to see that every duty which the State owes to the United States is faithfully discharged, and that the rights and powers of the State are maintained and upheld. Between the rightful authority of the State and the powers of the United States there should be no conflict, and if they be asserted and exercised in the spirit of the Constitution and with a proper appreciation of their relations there will be none. Under the Constitution each State and the United States are so related that the support of one is fidelity to both, and hostility towards either is hostility to both, and the exercise of unwarranted authority by either provokes collision and is a public wrong. The Federal power has become so great, the area of its operations so extended, and the allurements to its service so seductive, that our most watchful care is necessary to preserve the proper dignity and just influence of the State. It should attract attention and excite serious concern when local troubles and controversies, growing out of matters wholly of State concern, are made a pretext for the interposition of Federal authority and a menace of the national arms. Surely you will agree with me that Indiana is a great commonwealth, and that her people are so entirely capable of self-government that every question and controversy connected with her policy or growing out of her action, and within the sphere of her reserved sovereignty as a State of the Union, must be settled and adjusted according to her pleasure and by her authority. My conduct upon all questions that touch the relations between the State and the United States shall be governed by an earnest desire to preserve the legitimate authority of both and to maintain most sincere harmony by the prompt and full discharge of every duty and the exercise of a fraternal comity. I will labor to promote a cordial and enduring friendship between Indiana and the other States. The Governor then calls special attention to the election laws, recommends fair and real representation upon election boards of all political parties; that voting places should be numerous and the precincts small, so that voters may be known by the neighborhood as well as by the officers; and he also recommends a reasonable period of residence in the precinct as a qualification to vote.—He recommends representative reforms, reform in the civil service of the State, and an increase in the salaries of judges of the supreme and inferior courts of the State; urges special protection and fostering care over the free schools, and the guarding with anxious care of the funds that support them.

THE interminable case of C. C. BOWEN, contestant for the seat in the House of Representatives which has been held by DE LARGE, a colored man from South Carolina, has finally resulted in a report from the Committee on Elections to the effect that DE LARGE was never elected, and that so many frauds and irregularities were committed on both sides that it was impossible to say that either of the contestants was legally chosen. As DE LARGE, who is a worthless fellow, has been permitted to occupy the contested seat during nearly the whole of the time for which he claimed to have been elected, and would only have had a few weeks more to serve before the dissolution of Congress if his claim had been confirmed, he may consider that he has the best of the contest, and is about as well off as if he had been legally a member. Now if MR. BOWEN will put in his claim for contesting the seat, and get it paid, as he probably will, he too will be happy; we shall have an excellent illustration of the modern practice in cases of contested elections; and two prominent representatives of the ruling classes in the South—the negro and the carpet-bagger—will have been handsomely provided for at the public expense.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The Springfield *Republican* stops a moment to mention that the act of February 26, 1853, makes the bribing of a member of Congress a high crime and misdemeanor on both sides. Upon conviction in any Federal courts having criminal jurisdiction, the briber may be fined three times the amount of the bribe and sent to prison for three years, while the bribed forfeits his seat, and is forever disqualified from holding an office of honor, trust, or profit under the General Government.

VERY ARDENISH.—*Sexton and his Bride.*—Yesterday morning John R. Porter, Judge of the Police Court, received a telegram from James Sexton, an old friend, announcing that himself and wife would pass through the city in the afternoon, on their way East. The meeting of the Judge with his old friends was an event full of pleasure to his honor, for concerning Sexton there is a truthful history which rivals Tennyson's "Enoch Arden."

In the year 1849 James Sexton was a young married man, living in Independence, Missouri. He left the same year with a train bound for Santa Fe, leaving his young wife behind him. When the train arrived at Albuquerque, Sexton was taken down with typhoid fever, and not expected to live, and so his comrades were informed by the physician. The train moved on to its destination, and the traders, on their return home, informed Mrs. Sexton that her husband had died of typhoid fever.

Sexton had the good fortune to fall into the hands of a couple of Spanish nurses, who saved his life. After his recovery he remained in New Mexico over a year, and then returned to Independence. But what must have been his disappointment to find his young wife wedded to another man! He came back altered in appearance, his hair thin and gray and his features changed so that even his nearest friends failed to recognize him.

He had learned that his death had been reported at home, and that his wife had been led to marry again. Like Arden, he stole a glimpse of her, and being almost broken-hearted, did not make his presence known, but hired out to another train bound for Lower California, where he began dealing in cattle, and became very wealthy.

After Sexton had been in that country several years, another startling and romantic episode occurred which reduced him to his former state of melancholy.

Accompanied by Judge Porter, he had arrived at a mining camp called Williams' Ranch, with 8,000 head of sheep, and while disposing of them, information was bro't that his wife was living not far off with her second husband. He immediately sought an interview with her, and when she became convinced that he was really her first husband, whom she supposed dead, she fainted. She had borne him a child while he was absent in New Mexico, and since her arrival in California with her second husband had given birth to another.

Sexton again met her and tried to induce her to live with him. This she would not do, as the child of her second husband was an infant, and she thought that to him she owed the strongest allegiance. Finding that neither money nor entreaties would accomplish the desired result, Sexton compromised the matter by obtaining possession of his own child. Shortly after these events Judge Porter left the country, and never saw Sexton since till yesterday at the Union Pacific Depot.

What was his surprise upon meeting him to learn that the wife who accompanied him was none other than the woman he had married at Independence, Mo., and whom he afterwards met as the wife of another man at Williams' Ranch, in California. It was all explained by the fact that the second husband had died, and Sexton had remarried his widow as well as his own wife.—*Omaha Bee.*

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.—The dead body of a Mr Thomas Thompson, of Eldorado, was brought in on Tuesday by companions and lay in a wagon box at the shop of Mr. Forry, on Water street, until a box was made for the remains.

Mr. Thompson went out with a party of hunters from Eldorado about a week ago. When they had reached the Chiracaua river, about fifty miles from here, they stopped to camp, owing to the severity of the weather. The point on the stream at which they proposed to go into camp had no larger timber upon it than brush.

Mr. Thompson, who had hunted in the vicinity before, seemed determined to find timber, and said it could not be over two miles away, and against the protestations of his companions started out in the face of a piercing wind to find it. He did not return that night, and the next morning his party went in search of him, and after a three days' hunt found him about five miles from camp, frozen stiff and dead.

All about him were evidences of his desperate attempt to feed the vital spark. He had used up a box of matches in the vain attempt to light a fire against the terrible wind. He had shot away all his cartridges to be heard, and around for a half acre they could trace where he had dragged himself after his feet had frozen, vainly hunting a hole or shelter. We saw on the hands and face of Mr. Thompson bruises and spots of blood, as if brought there by slapping himself to keep the parts warm. His countenance gave evidence of terrible torture, his eyes were staring wildly, and his face contorted out of shape. We hope never again to look upon a spectacle so horrible.

The remains were taken to Eldorado today for burial. Mr. Thompson was a well-to-do farmer, living in Butler county, about five miles south of Eldorado. His wife died last summer, and he left a little daughter, about nine years old, who is in the keeping of a friend.—*Wichita, (Ks.) Beacon.*

THE St. Mary's *Gazette* of the 9th says: "On Sunday evening last our citizens were called upon to witness a most horrible scene. About half-past nine o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded on our streets, caused by the fiery flames issuing from a tenement house belonging to Mr. Joseph Wilhelm, and occupied by a woman named Julia Buckley. Our citizens generally rushed to the scene of the fire. The first person who arrived on the ground found the woman on the outside of the building, having, it is supposed, just returned home. She informed the people that her three children were in the burning building. The door was immediately broken open, when the flames and smoke burst out in all its fury, and drove the would-be rescuers of the children back. They then went to the rear of the house and cut a hole through the weather-boarding, and with fire-hooks attempted the rescue of the bodies of the children, who were now almost literally consumed by the fire. They succeeded in dragging out the remains of one of the children, the other two being so nearly consumed that the hook would take no hold on the body. They were entirely consumed; not even a bone remained.

OBSCENE LITERATURE IN THE MAILS.—The Postmaster General having asked the opinion of Attorney General Williams as to whether the post-office authorities have a legal right to seize and prevent from being transmitted through the mails sealed letters and circulars supposed to contain obscene literature, the latter decided that no authority is conferred upon the Postmaster General or his subordinates by existing laws to detain such matter out that it must be forwarded to the parties to whom addressed; neither has the Postmaster General nor his subordinates any authority to break the seals of letters or circulars placed in the charge of the Post-office Department for transmission through the mails, although there may be a suspicion that they contain obscene literature. The Post-office authorities have no right to open any letters addressed to persons other than themselves.

—Rev. Father Burke is called to Rome.

THE negroes in Indiana are stirring up the subject of miscegenation until it has become quite odorous. A deeply colored man, named Brown, married a Caucasian Irish woman, Minnie Sullivan, against the law for such cases made and provided in the State of Indiana. The police got after the unlawfully matched couple and the criminal court settled the case of sentencing Brown to the penitentiary and Minnie to the Reformatory institute. In the two grades of punishment inflicted, the colored population in Indianapolis discovered a distinction made on the ground of race or color or previous condition, and they held a big indignation meeting in the colored Baptist Church to express their views of the law itself and the case in particular. They were all agreed that the law is unconstitutional, and resolved to make efforts to have it repealed, or fight it to the "bitter end." They discussed the word "bitter" and finally concluded that was what they meant. Some of them were not in favor of intermarrying with the pale faces, even if there were no restricting laws, and one speaker declared that he never saw a white woman in his life whom he would marry if he could. The meeting took occasion to exonerate the Republican party from any blame for the existence of the law in question. They were very emphatic on this point. They were Republicans themselves, and congratulated themselves that they held the balance of power in the county and State. The grand result of the meeting was the following petition addressed to the general assembly of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned citizens of Marion county, in the State of Indiana respectfully, but earnestly, petition your honorable body for the repeal of that section of your criminal code which makes it a felony for white and colored persons to intermarry.

A committee was appointed to take Brown's case in hand, and up into the higher courts and prosecute to the "bitter end."

TEMPERANCE STORY.—ROMANCES FROM THE TEMPERANCE PLATFORM.—We do not know why it is that temperance lecturers stretch the truth out of all manner of shape so often. As good a cause as temperance ought not to require story telling that lies outside the bounds of truth. But the fact is, that more romances are uttered from the temperance platform than from any other place. From the San Francisco Chronicle we cut an extract from a temperance address delivered in that city by Dr. Gibbon, that beats any of Gough's stories, and that is saying a great deal.—Here it is, as follows:

As a still further illustration of the power of a depraved appetite, the doctor told a story of a ship carpenter in Philadelphia who accidentally cut his toe off with an adze. It was too late to put it on and make it grow fast again when he got home, so he put the severed extremity in a jar of alcohol, and placed it on the mantlepiece as a family memento. The doctor advised the patient to take a little whiskey every day to keep up his strength and spirits while confined to his bed.—The advice was scrupulously followed, and the patient began to relish the medicine. One day his wife went out to work away from home and neglected to procure the usual allowance of the ardent, and the sick man pined for his potation. During the day the appetite grew so strong upon him that he could not resist. He hobbled out of bed to the mantlepiece and smiled at the jar containing his pickled toe. He didn't like the idea of drinking the liquor and went back to bed. But the smell aroused the demon appetite with ten-fold power, and he soon got up and drained the bottle. This served him for a time, but the appetite soon returned and must be appeased, and to do this he got up, and there being no more liquor, took his pickled toe back to bed with him and sucked it dry.

EXTRAORDINARY BANK ROBBERY.—A robbery was perpetrated in Lancaster, on the Mechanics' Bank, Wednesday. The circumstances are as follows:

Between twelve and one o'clock two men engaged the cashier's attention, who was alone in the bank, by selling seventy-five dollars in gold and silver coin, the latter being in small pieces. One of the men had on screeching boots, and walked continually while his confederate and the cashier were counting the money.

Pending the negotiation, a third party entered the bank by a rear window and entered the vault, which was open, and abstracted convertible bonds to the amount of over six thousand dollars, and other registered and judgment bonds amounting to over forty thousand dollars.

The thieves, four in number, were seen about the bank during the forenoon, and the men who entered from the rear were seen by women in the restaurant under the bank, but were, of course, not suspected. The parties who sold the specie were well dressed, one being about five feet five inches high, florid complexion and dark mustache, and weighs probably one hundred and forty pounds. The other was six feet in hight and sparsely built. No clue to their whereabouts has been obtained.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON—A BURNING HILL IN KENTUCKY.—Three miles from Bainbridge, Ross county, is located a hill of considerable altitude, known as "Copperas Mountain." Out of the top of this mountain issues a constant stream of smoke, while on its summit and general surface the vegetation has withered and died, until the whole hill presents a barren, sterile and desolate aspect, blasted as if by a whirlwind of fire. It is believed that the interior of the hill is a mass of ignited combustible matter, and the fire is and has been spreading with considerable rapidity. The theory presented to account for it is that on or about the 1st day of last October the party to whom the lands belongs was burning brush on the hillside; and that the flames communicated to inflammable matter, probably crude oil, coal, or other combustible substances, contained in the geological formation of the hill. The quenching of the fire is, of course, impossible from its situation, and how soon, if ever, the fire will reach a point where it can be controlled can only be conjectured. At present there is no danger to be apprehended to property in the vicinity.—*Circleville (Ohio) Herald.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—On Tuesday last between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night, the most extraordinary sounds were heard in that portion of our valley which is bounded by the Canoocheague on the west, and the base of the South Mountain on the east, and as we learn, at Mechanicstown in Frederick County. Within this range it was heard in Hagerstown, Funkstown, and Beaver Creek, where persons ran out to see what was the matter with the excited cattle and dogs. It was heard at Smithsburg, Ridgeville and all through that region; also, at the same time, at Middlekauff's, Downey, Hardscrabble, Zeller's and Kerahner's.

The sound in all those places is similarly described as the distressed cry of some wild beast. It everywhere created the greatest alarm among cattle and dogs. It was heard at the many places at the same time, they being remote from each other. What caused it no one can surmise, but it is supposed to have been produced from some atmospheric cause.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

News and Political Items.

—A Peoria hermit lives in a packing-box.

—Even as far down as Mississippi a negro woman froze to death on Christmas night.

—Joel Davis, of Palmyra, Io., lately walked fifty miles to pay a note due on that day.

—Twenty or thirty persons were injured in a railroad smash-up near Portland, Maine, Thursday.

—A Texas boy, 10 years old, is six feet high, and weighs over 300 pounds. There are giants in these days.

—John F. Donaldson, the Prothonotary of Tioga county, Pa., has retired after holding the office for thirty-three years.

—John R. Johnson, the alleged murderer of Joanna Hess, in Connecticut, claims to be a member of the Russian nobility.

—Two old bachelors (brothers) at Pittsfield, Ill., froze to death in their log-cabin, the other night. They were worth $12,000.

—A Paterson (N. J.) boy poured scalding water in the ear of his seven-year-old sister just for fun. The joke affected her fatally.

—A man in Vinton, Ia., recently aged sixty-one of his neighbors in a single day, and thinks his time will be pleasantly occupied through the winter.

—John Early his two children and a span of horses were drowned in the river in Jefferson county, Wis., by the breaking of the ice on which the horses ran, last week.

—"Bleeding" Kansas has been well called. Caldwell has died her severely. It only cost him $60,000, but then, that is nothing to a pupil of Simon Cameron's.

—The President of the Macon & Western railroad has dismissed every person, from conductor to brakeman, who was employed on the train which caused a recent accident on the road.

—A telegram from Rome says that the Pope told some visitors that he believed the bodies of the Apostles Phillip and James were discovered on Wednesday last in the Church of the Apostles.

—Chiselhurst, famous as the spot where Louis Napoleon found refuge after his downfall, and where he died, is a parish in the county of Kent, eleven miles southeast from London. William Camden, the famous British antiquarian, died within its boundaries.

—Governor Hartranft has appointed Col. M. S. Quay, of Beaver county, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne county, Attorney General, and Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, of Pittsburgh, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, *vice* Thos. A. McDowell, removed.

—Whistling is not usually reckoned among female accomplishments. There is a young lady in Lehigh ward, Easton, however, who has cultivated it as others do singing, and her whistling to a piano accompaniment is said, by those who have heard it, to be as sweet and full as the tones of a flute.

—Among the articles given by the State of South Carolina to the members of the General Assembly is mucilage in bottles. One of the colored members was heard to declare, the other day, that "this were de grentest legislator he had ever seed. De State not only gin a fellah bottled har grease, but a brush to rub it in wid."

—A chain making machine is one of the mechanical novelties of Erie. The patentee is Mr. Benjamin Hershey, a gentleman who has invented several valuable machines. It is claimed that with this machine two men can do the work of eight in manufacturing chains. If this is so it will work a revolution in that branch of manufacture.

—Willie Clark, the lad who recently came near throwing a train off the Boston and Albany railroad at Chester, Mass. died the other day at his father's residence, in West Springfield, where he had been since bailed out of jail on suspension of sentence. His arrest, trial and imprisonment shatterd his nervous system, and for the past three weeks he had been wildly insane.

—A Fort Wayne, Indiana, special says a Catholic priest of that city has just received as a present from the ex-Emperor Louis Napoleon a magnificent gold and silver chalice, to be used in the Catholic church of that city. It is engraved in four colors, and the autograph of the ex-Emperor accompanies it. The priest was a personal friend of the Emperor in early days. It did not arrive till after the Emperor's death.

—The Uniontown *Standard* says an extraordinary case of a child being very nearly buried alive has lately come under our notice. Here is the mother's story: When the child was young he was very sickly, and continued so for some time. During this sickness they supposed the child dead, three different times, and, according to custom, had his grave dug three times.—Every time the child came to, and now is a hearty looking lad.

—In London a patent for making gas of air only, without the intervention or use of coal has been taken out, and is said to be a perfect success. The validity of the patent is now undergoing a test of a law suit. The new gas is much cheaper than that manufactured from coal, and besides being an admirable illuminator, it is claimed can be used as a heating medium and motive power, so as to supersede the steam engine. The particulars of the discovery are not given, though its importance is beyond question.

—A. M. Thomas, of Council Bluffs, Io., has succeeded in making both sugar and syrup from the sap of black walnut trees. A specimen of the latter would readily pass for a fine quality of maple molasses. It is about as thick as ordinary store syrup, but its flavor is vastly superior. Mr. Thomas obtained two gallons of sap in ten hours from a walnut tree that is only one foot in diameter and about forty feet high. He thinks the walnut trees will yield as much sap as maples, while their fluid is one-third richer.

—Mr. John McIntosh, of Washington township, Jefferson county, closed a most eventful life on Saturday, December 28th, 1872, in his 78th year. He was the first settler in the Beechwoods district, having carried his provisions and outfit to his present property from Luthersburg over an unbroken path upon his back, sleeping upon the snow until his first rude shanty was erected. He lived to see the forest disappear and his neighborhood become one of the most prosperous in all the surrounding country.

—A Pottsville (Pa.) letter states that great alarm is felt in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys, at the prospect of the Reading Company effecting a monopoly in the coal trade. Coal men say it is only a question of time when they will have to shut up business. It is also stated that every iron mine, and all large factories using quantities of coal, will be at the mercy of this monopoly. It would be in order to spice that monopoly with a little "Chinee." Pigtails and black diamonds might reverse the casting-pearls-before-swine proverb.

—Mr. Charles Auld went to Vineland, N. J., from Pennsylvania, about three years ago. Just previous to leaving the latter state one of his children was burned to death At Vineland his only remaining child was crushed to death by a heavy bale slipping out of a hoisting apparatus. This accident was so impressed upon the mother's mind that her mental powers gave way, and she was sent to the lunatic asylum at Trenton. These successive calamities, so closely following one another, broke down the health and spirits of Mr. Auld, and he died a couple of weeks ago.

—It is stated that Father Jandel, the General of the Dominicians, recently deceased, is the seventy-fifth of the members of the Ecumenical Council who have died since it was opened, on the 8th of December, 1869. Among the seventy-five were eight Cardinals. The number of living Cardinals amounts to forty-five, of whom twenty-one are seventy or more years of age. Cardinal Billiet, who has reached the age of ninety, is the oldest. During the reign of Pius IX. ninety-seven Cardinals have died. All the Cardinals are now at Rome, with the exception of Cardinal Hohenlohe. Twenty-five Cardinals' hats are now vacant.

—A most remarkable weather phenomena occurred on Saturday morning last between Milwaukee and Sparta, Wisconsin, one hundred and eighty miles west. The thermometer at the last place was forty-five degrees below zero, and at Milwaukee eight above, The difference was due to two distinct currents of air, that at Milwaukee being from the northeast, brisk, with a lively storm of snow, while at Sparta and west the wind was from the northwest, with a clear sky. The change in the temperature at Milwaukee occurred on Thursday evening, at which time a dense bank of clouds worked its way across the sky, following closely in the wake of the moon.

—There is a man named Hicks living at Brady's Bend, Chautauqua county, N. Y., who buried his wife nine years ago. Like many another man, he married again.—About two weeks ago he got into a dispute with his present wife, and, during the controversy, he cast up to his other half that the dead wife had been the best-looking of the two. The new wife denied it. He insisted, and finally, said his dead wife had a miniature on her person, and he would dig up her body and get it, so as to satisfy the doubter as to the truth of what he said. Accordingly he got a pick and spade and proceeded to the graveyard, and in a short time disinterred the body, found the locket and brought it forth.

CHILD FLOGGING.—*A Double Rope Substituted for Moral Suasion.*—On Saturday morning a hearing was held before Alderman McMasters in the case of J. H. Fritz, a schoolmaster of Ormsby, Twenty-fourth ward, charged with beating one of his pupils named Catherine Lewis, ten years old.

The child was placed on the stand and testified that on Friday last the accused charged her with carrying lies, and with that as a reason, beat her on the back and shoulders with a doubled rope as thick as her finger. She remained in school till noon, when she went home.

The mother of the little girl next testified that on Friday noon, January 10th, the girl come home from school looking very ill. Upon being asked the cause of her unusual appearance she stated that the teacher had beaten her "till she didn't know what to do. Her back and arms was so sore she could hardly move her arms." Witness stripped the child, who is a delicate, sickly-looking little creature, and discovered that her back was "lacerated" from the waist up to the shoulder. She took the girl to a Mr. Johnson, and showed him what had been done. The girl was confined to her bed the following Saturday, Sunday and a portion of Monday, as a consequence of the injuries received.—There were red streaks on the skin where the blows had fallen, but no cuts. Fritz was held to bail to answer at Court.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

OFFICERS and soldiers who served in the army, physicians, surgeons, and eminent men and women everywhere, join in recommending *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* to be the best internal and external family medicine ever invented. That's our experience.

ALL the year round, *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* should be given to horses that are "kept up." To horses and cattle that graze in summer they should only be given in winter and spring.

CHAPPED hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. [m.15.-12w.]

IRON AND TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

I herewith offer for sale two of the best and most valuable Iron Properties in the State of Tennessee. One tract about 5 miles below Fort Donelson, containing

10,000 ACRES,

known as the "*Iron Mountain Furnace Lands*," with abundance of rich Ore, Wood and Limestone, and within ½ to ¾ mile of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, also including about 20 *Small Farms*.

The other Tract fronts a mile on the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, including

8,000 ACRES,

part of which is rich river bottom, the balance covered with the best kind of timber, such as White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Ash, &c., &c.; underlaid with the best of Ore. Both tracts are in Stewart county.

ALSO,

Two valuable Tracts of Timber Land in Houston county, one of 1,250 acres, within half a mile of the Louisville and Memphis R. R., and 5½ miles east of the County Seat. One other tract half a mile west of the County Seat, with the Railroad passing through one corner, containing 250 acres. Both of these tracts have a large amount of White Oak and Yellow Poplar Timber, and well adapted for farming.

ALSO,

several Farms in Dickson county, on the Nashville and North-Western R. R.

Any of the above Properties are as represented, with good Titles to each. Any of the above lands can be bought at one-half their value, and other good property will be taken as part pay, if desired. For full description call on or address

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"The Christian Graces." | **FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY.**

"And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."

Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure, and tender, and beautiful, as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself; and the countenances of such heavenly beauty and repose, that it seems as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.

This rare and elegant $5 line and stipple steel engraving is SENT FREE to every subscriber to "ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE for 1873." Price of Magazine, $2.50 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents.

LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for Agent's Confidential Circular. You can hardly show the "CHRISTIAN GRACES" to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. 17-1.

Trial List.

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial at an Adjourned Court to be held in Ebensburg, commencing on Monday, February 10th, 1873:

Gates	vs. Wolf & Welshons.
Flynn Patterson et al.	vs. Krise et al.
Rodelheim & Affelder	vs. Piatt.
Milliken	vs. Cowen et al.
Bowers	vs. Harter.
Hanks	vs. McAleer.
Jones	vs. Powell.
M'Cance	vs. M'Mullin.
Commonwealth	vs. Delbecks.
Emerson	vs. Fronheiser.
Fronheiser	vs. Emerson.
Krise	vs. Neason.
Strunt & Fry	vs. Wagner.
Krise	vs. Hiss & Lloyd.
Smith	vs. Wilson.
Tierney & Null	vs. Reich.
Devlin	vs. Doyle.
Spencer, McKay & Co.	vs. Doyle.
Tierney & Null	vs. Maloney.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 2, '73.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A GREAT COMBINATION and the very best business opportunity ever offered. Is to be found in an Agency for taking subscriptions to HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Great LITERARY, FAMILY NEWSPAPER, which is given away to the largest and best Premium Picture ever offered, the newest and most beautiful. *$12.00 FRENCH OLEOGRAPH* called "Pet's Paradise." ... choicest class of French Art-productions. We ... *the perfection of Oil-chromes*. We ... superb $10 pair of Genuine French ... mos. "WIDE AWAKE" and "FAST ASLEEP," ... jects LIFE-SIZE—charming *fac-similes* ... inal Oil Paintings. This paper has ... *circulation in the world*. It will next ... made better than ever. Serial ... famed authors, L. M. Alcott, Edward ... Harriet Beecher Stowe, &c. ... contributors. *Illustrated Heading* ... back nos. of Miss Alcott's story ... *taking "Combination!" The largest ... paid!* One Agent made $900 in 8 ... other $587 in 25 days; another $40 ... one $27.60 in one day, and many others ... and $10 to $40 per day. *This year ... even more profitable.*

No waiting for the premiums. THE ... ARE GIVEN THEM WHEN HE PAYS his subscription.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Intelligent men and women wanted ... where. To get good territory, ... signed, send *early* for circulars and terms. FORD & CO., New York; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.

500 Agents wanted! Just out! A ... Chart: "Christ Blessing Little Children." ... Immense sales! 500 agents wanted for ... Map of the "United States," with ... "World" Map on reverse side. Our ... Charts go like wildfire. HAASIS & LUBRECHT, Empire Manufg. Establishment, 167 Liberty Street, New York.

$80 made Dec. 3d, by one Agent ... Horace Greeley and Fam... A fine engraving 22x28 in. Sent ... We also mail Button-Hole and Sewing ... Thread Cutters, and Needle-Threaders; ... bles; price 25 cents each. Circulars ... other Novelties mailed free to ... Address American Novelty Co., ...

AGENTS, now is ... LIVINGSTON LOST AND FOUND. The only book on the subject that ... throughout. Don't be humbugged with ... This has nearly 800 pages, 2... gravings and Maps. Price $3.50. ... will sell it at sight. For ... address at once ... D. ASHMEAD, 711 Sansom st., ...

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OUTFITS FREE! **Agents Wanted Everywhere** for THE MOTHERS' GUIDE. This is the best opportunity now ... agents to canvass for a live book. Every ... needed and wants it. It sells rapidly. ... ers pronounce it the best selling book in ... market. Send for circulars and ... liberal terms. Address CONTINENTAL ... LISHING CO., 4 Bond St., N. Y. City.

Pain, Pain, Pain, CAMPHORINE. The great discovery for the relief of ... a sure and immediate cure for ... Chronic and Acute Sprains, Sore Throat, ... Chilblains, Bruises, Pain in Chest, Back or ... Croup, Stiff Joints, Strains, Inflammation, ... Frigia, Burns and Scalds, Bunions, ... Feet, Catarrh, &c. It has a pleasant and ... ing odor and will not grease or stain the ... delicate fabric, which makes it a ... ery Family. Price 25 cts. per Bottle. ... by all druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Prop'r, ... 263 Greenwich St., New York.

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$80 made Dec. 3d, by one Agent ... Horace Greeley and Fam... A fine engraving 22x28

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday, - - - January 17, 1873.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ups and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Altoona is to have another new round house next spring.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company consumes about 600 car loads of bituminous coal per day on their locomotives, etc.

—There are twenty-eight steam saw mills in this county, with a capacity to cut on an average five thousand feet per day each.

—There was a large fire at Greenville, Pa., on the evening of the 15th inst., in which forty-four buildings were consumed. Loss $80,000.

—So great has been the accumulation of freight cars at Altoona that the Newry branch road has been blockaded by hundreds of them.

—A little child named Edgars fell into a tub of boiling water at Johnstown, on Tuesday night last, and was severely tho' not dangerously scalded.

—Geo. Ayers, a citizen of Latrobe, was killed by an engine on the railroad on last Thursday. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely fate.

—The Curwensville *Times* says that the recent break-up in the river has resulted in the loss of not less than $50,000 worth of timber in that vicinity alone.

—Applications for the embryo D. C. clerkships are pouring up as thick as hops in and about Johnstown. Better not count your chickens before they are hatched, gents.

—From $75,000 to $100,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire at Parker's Landing on Sunday afternoon. Capt. S. S. Barnes, well known in this county, was one of the heaviest sufferers.

—Dr. S. Bedford, renowned for his dental abilities, will be at his office over Hunt's hardware store, during the coming week. Those who appreciate good work in his line should give him a call.

—A young man named Wm. Loughner became intoxicated at Manor Station not long since and laid out on a door step all night. His feet may have to be amputated, but the doctor hopes to save them.

—The Hunker's *Sunday Dawn* says that our modern, Mr. Henry, is "the coming man." If he ain't the coming man we know he soon will be, for our guess is that he's coming home to stay after the present session.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* will be issued next week, brighter, better and gayer than ever. Phœnix-like, and ashes, all that sort of thing, will therefore be under among our exchanges for the next week or two.

—Mr. Sam'l M. Davis, of this place, has been honored with a position on Governor Hartranft's staff. Sam. is well up in the dry business, and of course will wear the sword of an aid-de-camp with due grace and dignity.

—Our representative, Hon. Sam'l Henry, Chairman of the House committee on Ways, Secretary of the Education and other committees, and a member of the Judiciary committee and the committee on Bridges and Ferries.

—A Duncansville, Blair county, horse and young man named Buchanan in a fight on Friday last, and spoiled his looks completely. A broken nose and several ugly cuts in the face are now attracting all his attention.

—The Thompson store still has a few left of those elegant furs, which are positively offered at cost, as are many other goods which it is desirable to close out as soon as possible. There is no humbug about this. Go and see.

—Exchanges are forbidden to copy the following without giving proper credit: Why would the prevailing weather, if cut into suitable pieces, make good pantaloons for poor people? Because there is so much change in it.

—The Clearfield *Republican* says that owing to the deep snow much of the lumber will not reach the streams in time for the spring season, and if there is no abatement in the snow line, a very short crop of lumber may be expected in the spring.

—Mr. David McGraw, of Taylor township, was struck and knocked down by one of the heavy hooks used in the ironing process at the Cambria iron works, Johnstown, on Friday evening last, and it is feared that he is injured internally and cannot survive.

—A young man named Jones, the only child of a widowed mother, was almost instantly killed at Johnstown, a few days ago, in consequence of his head being caught between two cars he was attempting to couple on the C. I. Co's railroad.—His neck was broken and he died in about twenty minutes.

—A two-year-old child of Stephen Kephart, who resides at the Moshannon Land and Lumber Co.'s bill mill in Clearfield county, was literally burned to a crisp on the evening of the 7th inst. In the absence of its mother, the child turned a kerosene oil lamp upside down, the oil ignited, the child's clothing caught fire, and a shocking death next day followed as a matter of course.

—While Mrs. John Warren of Johnstown, was trying to relieve an aching tooth with creosote, one day last week, a small child she had in her arms struck the vial containing the creosote over its face, some getting in its mouth and eyes and burning it very badly. The child's life for a time was despaired of, but it is now believed that it will not only live but that its eyesight will be preserved.

—A young man named Jacob Altman and a merchant named Henry Kiehl, both of Madison, Westmoreland county, got into a dispute in the store of the latter on Saturday evening last, during the progress of which it is said that Altman attempted to strike Kiehl, when the latter picked up a two-pound weight and struck his opponent on the left temple and fractured his skull, the effects of which he died in eight hours after.

—Adam Buchberger and Patrick McLaughlin, employees at the Hollidaysburg car works, became involved in a quarrel on Saturday last about the ownership of a stable, when the former struck the latter with the implement in dispute. This aroused McLaughlin's anger and he forthwith wrenched the spade from his opponent's hands and brought it down with terrific force on his head that Buchberger is not expected to live.

—If any of J. Todd H.'s friends should chance to see that gold-headed cane recently presented to him in Harrisburg, the probabilities are that they will have their sympathies for your pains. He showed it to us, but it took big reach to get it from under his bed. Just think of Sam. Criste and Jack Moore, of Altoona, getting up a testimonial, and of Cas. Easly making the presentation speech, and if you know anything you will "know how it is yourself."

—A boy named Wm. P. Kaiser, aged about 15 years, committed suicide by hanging himself to a beam in a stable near Clearfield, on Friday afternoon last. The boy had ran away from home in Brookville a few months ago, and his father advertised for him as a runaway, which advertisement was read to him by Mr. Frederick Carden, with whom he was living, and is supposed to have had such a depressing influence upon his spirits that he went forthwith and hanged himself.

JURORS FOR MARCH TERM.—Below will be found the names of the Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn to serve at the ensuing term of Court, commencing on Monday, the 1d day of March next:

GRAND JURORS.

Caldwell Wm., Foreman, merchant, Johnstown.
Berlin Isaac, clerk, Johnstown.
Bradley Richard, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Davis David R., rail-straightener, Johnst'n.
Davis Thomas S., inn-keeper, Johnstown.
Durbin Stephen, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Dumm Joseph A., farmer, Barr township.
Esch Henry, farmer, Richland township.
Fultz Elisha, farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Glasser Jacob, farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Haley Otho, inn-keeper, Washington twp.
Ivory Henry, farmer, Allegheny township.
Kaylor Henry C., teacher, Munster twp.
Maloy John, laborer, Cambria borough.
Michaels Isaac, farmer, Blacklick township.
McCreight Jas. B., clerk, Conemaugh boro'
Patterson John cooper, Blacklick twp.
Paul George S., railroad man, Franklin bor.
Palmer James, inspector, E. Conem'gh bor.
Ross John B., farmer, Blacklick township.
Rager Henry, farmer, Jackson township.
Steich Julius, brewer, Carrolltown borough.
Williams Thos. J., carpenter, Ebensburg.
Wike Samuel, butcher, Johnstown.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Barr Twp.—Francis Kirkpatrick, Henry Krumenacher.
Clearfield Twp.—John J. Burns, Patrick Donahoe, jr., Patrick Kern, Jas. E. Neason, James Swires.
Cambria Twp.—Geo. Berkey, Abel Lloyd, Edward Parrish.
Cambria Bor.—Patrick Ford, John Fallon, John Stinger, Jos. Singer, Jas. A. Statler.
Carroll Twp.—Henry Hopple.
Carrolltown Bor.—Lawrence Schroth.
Conemaugh Twp.—James Singer.
Chest Springs Bor.—Silas McGough.
Croyle Twp.—Samuel S. Paul.
Coopersdale Bor.—John F. Sech.
Ebensburg—Alvin Evans, Geo. Gurley.
Gallitzin Twp.—Daniel Burk.
Jackson Twp.—Chas. Buxton, Frederick Dishong, W. W. Harris.
Johnstown—Andrew Glass, John L. Hite.
Munster Twp.—Mathew Farabaugh, Wm. Lilly.
Susquehanna Twp.—J. G. C. Bearer, Jno. Bearer, Richard Mechling, M. J. Platt.
Summitville Bor.—R. Devereaux, James Johnston, George J. Swaderer.
Summerhill Twp.—Edward McGlade.
Taylor Twp.—William F. Page.
Washington Twp.—John Border, Joseph Criste, John Kelly.
White Twp.—John H. Fiske.
Wilmore Bor.—P. M. Wolesiagle.
Yoder Twp.—David Hamilton, Jacob P. Strayer, Wm. A. Slick.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Allegheny Twp.—Joseph Null.
Adams Twp.—Sylv'r Paul, Sam'l Strayer.
Blacklick Twp.—Reuben S. Boring, Geo. Duncan, George Dumm, James White.
Barr Twp.—Jacob Good, Joseph Lantz, Jacob White.
Cambria Bor.—John Burns, Chas. Oswald.
Cambria Twp.—Rich'd W. Gittings, Robert James, Edward Owens.
Clearfield Twp.—Andrew Carle, John H. Douglass.
Croyle Twp.—N. S. George.
Carroll Twp.—H. C. Kirkpatrick.
Conemaugh Bor.—Peter Maltzie, Joseph Snyder.
Conemaugh Twp.—William Noon.
Ebensburg—H. A. Shoemaker.
Gallitzin Twp.—Josiah Lingafelt.
Johnstown—Wm. Bryan, Geo. Englebach, Adam Fockler, Samuel McKeever, Wesley J. Rose.
Jackson Twp.—Sam'l Clark, Philip Custer, Jonathan Custer, John Kelly, William Shuman.
Loretto Bor.—Chas. Miller, Pat'k Moran.
Millville Bor.—Francis L. Duchert.
Prospect Bor.—Edward Collins.
Richland Twp.—Jacob Halsapple, Sam'l J. Smith.
Susquehanna Twp.—P. W. Helfrich, Ab. Kern.
Summerhill Twp.—Edward Lynch, John F. McGough.
Summitville Bor.—John Riffle.
Taylor Twp.—John J. Good.
White Twp.—F. M. Flanagan, Matthias Kessler.
Yoder Twp.—Conrad Seppas.

THE temperance meeting at the Presbyterian church on Friday night last, although well attended, did not bring together so many people as we anticipated. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Cox, of the Diciples' church, who immediately after addressed the meeting in a few pertinent, and well-timed remarks. He was followed by Rev. J. William Edie, of the Presbyterian church, whose address was the event of the evening. Mr. Edie gave a short, but very lucid and interesting, history of the rise and progress of the dreadful effects of that terrible curse, intemperance, and altogether delivered one of the most pleasing, though necessarily brief, addresses on that subject we have ever listened to. He showed his good sense and kindly disposition by speaking of the vendors and consumers of intoxicating liquors as belonging among the most whole-souled and liberal hearted members of the community—a fact which all can attest who have given the matter a thought. Hon. A. A. Barker, an old veteran in the cause followed in a speech full of anecdote and sound argument. The proceedings were enlivened throughout with appropriate music, hymns, songs, etc., by the choir, and everything passed off creditably.

WHOLESALE BEREAVEMENT.—We publish under the proper heading an announcement of the death of Mr. V. S. Barker's eldest daughter, a sweet and interesting child of less than seven summers. Since then—in less space the working off of two-thirds of our present edition—the community has been startled by the sad intelligence that not only the remaining child, but the devoted and amiable wife of our greatly bereaved townsman, have been called from earth forever—the little girl having died about eight o'clock last evening and the afflicted mother in less than four hours after—all victims of that terrible disease, diptheria. No event has ever more deeply stirred the hearts of our people than this wholesale bereavement of one of our most prominent and most respected citizens, who is likewise protrated by the fearful malady, and we would be untrue to our better feelings if we did not give place to this expression of public sympathy, even though we are obliged to do so through only one-third of our edition. May He who has so deeply bereaved our stricken neighbor restore him to bodily health and console him amidst the dire afflictions which have came upon him so suddenly and so disastrously!

—A young man named Boylan, only sixteen years of age, has been arrested and is now confined in our county jail on several charges of robbery committed within the last two or three weeks. The scenes of his alleged depredations are the warehouse and ticket office at Cresson, from the former of which it is charged that he stole a box of tobacco, and from the latter a shotgun and a pair of gloves. It is also alleged against him that on two several occasions he cut open and rifled a mail bag of all its contents except the newspapers, having purloined the bags from the platform in front of the office. His last offence of this kind was perpetrated on Friday night last. For these latter crimes he will of course have to answer before the U. S. District Court. The evidence on all the counts is said to be very strong against him. We await further developments.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE, although comparatively a recent invention, has already taken rank as the best in the field; and its immense popularity is due to the fact that it combines all the advantages of previous inventions, and has obviated all the disadvantages which render other varities objectionable.

For simplicity, and durability, and for ease of operation, it cannot be surpassed, or even equalled, by any other machine.

No one should purchase before examining the work of the DOMESTIC.

THE NEW DISTRICT COURT BILL.—We give below the full text of the Supplemental Act (in reference to the District Court at Johnstown) soon to be presented to the Legislature for its action. Our opinion of this new bill is given at some length in one of our editorial columns:

A SUPPLEMENT to an Act entitled "An Act to establish an additional Court in Cambria county."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That in addition to the powers and jurisdiction granted in the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, the said District Court of Cambria county shall have and exercise criminal jurisdiction in all cases arising within the territorial limits of said District, which are now triable in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer of this Commonwealth, with the exception of treason and homicide; and shall have general, exclusive and unlimited civil jurisdiction within the territorial limits of the said District Court, in all cases in law and equity, including libel in divorce, writs of injunction, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, ejectment and estreatment; and shall have and exercise chancery powers and jurisdiction, and the power to establish rules of practice, as fully to all intents and purposes as any Court in this Commonwealth, and the proceedings, remedies, powers, pleadings, and cosis in all cases, shall be the same as in the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Cambria County, so far as the same is not changed by the rules of practice which may be established by the said District Court, and anything in the third section of the act to which this is a supplement in conflict with the provisions of this section is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That all mechanics' liens, and also all judgments hereafter entered in the said District Court according to law, and all transcripts of judgments of aldermen and justices of the peace, residing within the said district, when duly authenticated, entered and filed therein, and the exemplification of records of judgments of any court of record within this Commonwealth, when entered in the said District Court, shall be a lien on the real estate of the defendant or defendants, lying and being within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the said District Court; and such real estate is hereby made liable to execution and sale upon writs issuing out of the said District Court, in like manner, and with like effect as if the same were issued as heretofore out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County; and all the general laws of this Commonwealth in relation to execution process, in the several Courts of Common Pleas, shall be in force in relation to such process from the said District Court.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of acquiring a lien upon the real estate of the defendant, or defendants, lying and being outside the limits and jurisdiction of the said District Court, and within the County of Cambria, the plaintiff shall procure from the Clerk of said Court an exemplification of the record of the case in which judgment has been entered or obtained, which exemplification shall be entered in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, in the same manner and with like effect as in cases where exemplifications of the records of the Courts of the several counties of this Commonwealth are now by law entered in the Courts of counties other than those in which said judgments were entered or obtained; and it shall be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the judgment or judgments so entered, to proceed by writ of execution process for the recovery of the debt, interest and costs, in the same manner and with like effect, as if the same had been originally entered and obtained in the said Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County; and the Prothonotary's fees for entering and filing said exemplifications shall be the same as is now allowed by law for similar services.

SEC. 4. That the proviso in the seventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, viz: "That the president judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District shall be the president judge of this Court and the associate judges of the courts of Cambria County shall be the associate judges of this court," is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the provisions of the Constitution and general laws of this commonwealth, with respect to the appointment and the election of president and associate judges of District Courts, and other courts of record, are hereby made applicable to the appointment and election of the president and associate judges of this Court, and it is hereby provided that in the event of any vacancy occurring in the office of President Judge of the said District Court or in that of either or both of the associate judges of said District Court by death, resignation, removal from office, the failure to elect, or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint some suitable person or persons to fill any or either of such vacancies, until the first Monday in December following the next general election, and the qualified electors residing within the jurisdiction of the said District Court shall, at the first general election, which shall happen more than three calendar months after the vacancy shall occur, elect in accordance with the provisions of the second section of the fifth article of the Constitution, and in the manner provided by the second and eighth sections of the act of April 15, 1851, and under the provisions of the act of April 27, 1852, entitled, "An act relative to the election of judges," a suitable person or persons to fill such office or offices for the full term authorized by the Constitution, that is, the President Judge of said Court to hold his office for the term of ten years, if he shall so long behave himself well, and the associate judges of said Court to hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; and that the salaries of the said judges shall be provided for at each session of the Legislature, and be paid out of the State Treasury.

SEC. 5. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint a suitable person to act as Clerk of the said District Court, who shall be a qualified elector and resident within said district, and who shall be commissioned to hold his office until the 1st Monday of December next, and until his successor is duly qualified. Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall make oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth, and to perform the duties of his office with fidelity; he shall also, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by any two of the judges of the said District Court, and also by the Governor, give a joint and several bond to the Commonwealth in such sum as the Governor shall judge sufficient, with conditions faithfully to execute the duties of said office, and well and truly to account for and pay according to law all monies which shall be received by him in his official capacity, and to deliver the books, seals, records, writings and papers belonging to his office, whole and undefaced, to his successor therein; and the said Clerk shall have and exercise in the said District Court, all the powers and duties now by law conferred on and exercised by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County, and shall be entitled to like fees for similar services, and the twelfth section of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That the qualified electors residing within the jurisdiction of said District Court shall at the next general election, and whenever it shall become necessary thereafter, at the time and place for holding said election within their respective election districts, vote for one suitable person for Clerk of said District Court, who shall be a qualified elector and residing within the said district, to serve for the period of three years, and until his successor is duly qualified, as provided in the fifth section of this act, which election for such clerk and also for that of the judges of the said Court, when it becomes necessary to elect said judges, or either of them, shall be held and conducted in all respects in the same manner and under the same pains and penalties as elections for representatives are or shall be held and conducted, and by the same judges, inspectors and other officers; provided, that a separate box and tally list be kept by said election board within said district, in which box shall be deposited the vote for Clerk of the said District Court, and the votes for the Judges of the said District Court, when there is an election of the said judges or either of them; and the ticket for the election of the said Clerk or Judges, or other officers of said Court shall be printed or written on one slip of paper headed "District Court," on which slip shall be printed or written the title or name of the office, as for President Judge: "President Judge of the District Court;" for Associate Judges: "Associate Judges of the District Court;" for Clerk, "Clerk of the District Court," and underneath the said headings shall be printed or written the name of the person voted for, for either of the said offices, and the returns of said election shall be made out on the separate tally lists aforesaid, and certified to as is now provided by law for the returns of representatives; *Provided*, That the return judges of the several election districts within the jurisdiction of the said District Court shall constitute a board of return judges, with respect to such election, and shall at the same time and place of the meeting of the return judges of the county of Cambria, proceed in all respects in relation to such election as is required by the county board in the third section of the act of July 2, 1839, entitled an act to provide for the election of Prothonotaries, etc., except that they shall lodge one of the duplicate returns in the office of the Clerk of the said District Court, instead of that of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county.

SEC. 7. The returns and proceedings of any contested election under this act as to the associate judges of said court or either of them, and as to the clerk of said court, shall be subject to the inquiry, determination and judgment of the said District Court, and in case of a contest as to the associate judges or either of them, the complaint shall be heard and determined in accordance with the provisions of the fifteenth section of the Act of April 15, 1851, and any contested elections of Clerk of said Court shall be inquired into, heard, and determined by the said Court in the manner provided for in the act of July 2, 1836, regulating the method of proceeding in contested elections of the several Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth; and the election of any person as President Judge of the said District Court may be contested on the petition of fifty qualified voters within the jurisdiction of the said District Court, by the same tribunal and in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions prescribed by the act for contesting elections to the office of Governor of this Commonwealth:—*Provided*, That no Associate Judge of said District Court shall sit as Judge thereof during the contest of his own election.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of Cambria County, and one of the associate judges of the said court, to meet thirty days before the first term of the said court after the passage of this act, and thereupon proceed with due diligence to select, alternately, from the whole qualified electors or the district within the jurisdiction of said District Court a sufficient number of sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as grand and traverse jurors in the said court until the first Monday in January next, and that the said sheriff and associate judge shall, in the mode and manner now directed by the laws of this Commonwealth, place the names of persons so selected in the proper jury wheel, and the said jury wheel shall remain in the custody of the associate judge who attends with the sheriff in selecting and drawing said jurors, and the keys thereof in the custody of the sheriff, and a like selection of jurors shall be made thirty days prior to the January term of said court in each and every year, at which time the said jury wheel shall be filled as aforesaid; and the said sheriff and one of the associate judges aforesaid shall meet thirty days before each and every term of said court, and draw from the proper jury wheel, panels of grand and traverse jurors for the said term, for the trial of issues in fact, which may be taken in any action, civil and criminal, in said District Court, in the manner now practiced and allowed; and all the provisions of the act of April 10, 1867, so far as the same are not herein set forth, are hereby made part of this act; *Provided*, That the clerk of said court shall publish the list of grand and traverse jurors in two newspapers published within the jurisdiction of the said court; and anything inconsistent herewith in the thirteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. It shall be lawful to hold two weeks' court at each and every term of said court, if necessary, commencing with the next July term; and the pay and mileage of the grand and traverse jurors, and witnesses in attendance at the said District Court, shall be the same as is now paid to jurors and witnesses in attendance at the several courts of Cambria County.

SEC. 10. That all expenses of said court that are incidental to the several county courts of this Commonwealth, and now by law payable out of the treasuries of the several counties therein, or which may be authorized by the acts establishing the said court, shall be paid out of the treasury of Cambria county, upon orders drawn upon the treasurer thereof by the associate judges of the said court; the bills upon which said orders are drawn shall be certified by the district attorney of Cambria county, or upon which said orders are drawn shall be certified by the district attorney of Cambria county, or in case of controversy, allowed by the said court according to the practice in such cases, except bills for jurors fees, which shall be certified by the clerk of said District Court, and bills of incidental expenses which shall be approved by any two judges thereof; it shall be the duty of the said treasurer to attend at each and every session of the said court, to perform the duties aforesaid, for which he shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law for similar services; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of Cambria county, immediately after the passage of this act, to turn over to the said treasurer the books of account relating to the expenses of said District Court, and any money in his hands appropriated thereto, taking his receipt for the same, and the seventeenth section of the act establishing the said District Court is hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Cambria county to give notice by proclamation to the qualified electors within the jurisdiction of the said District Court in two weekly newspapers, published within the said district, of the election for Clerk of the said District Court, and also for the Judges of the said Court when ever it becomes necessary to elect said Judges or any of them, which proclamation shall be published for the same length of time and under the same rules and regulations as are now in force as to the Sheriff's proclamation for Judges and Clerks of the Courts of Cambria county, for which he shall be paid in the same manner as provided in the tenth section of this act.

SEC. 11. That every writ for the commencement of an action issued out of the said District Court shall bear date on the issuing thereof, and may be made returnable as follows, to wit: On the first Monday of each and every month, as well as the first day of each and every term of said Court, and such process may be directed to be returned to either of the said monthly return days which may happen before the next term at the option of the party taking out the same, or in case there should not be ten days between the issuing thereof and the first day of the next term, the same may be made returnable on any Friday of the term, or on the next monthly return day thereafter, or to the first day of the next succeeding term; and in all suits instituted in said Court when returns of such process are directed to be made to a monthly or other return day, the party may obtain such return, file declarations, and other pleadings, take judgment for want of appearance or affidavits of defense, put causes at issue and have them tried, and do all other matters and things, in the prosecution of writs, that might be done if the said writs had been returned on the first day of any term of said Court, and the stay of execution allowed by the third and fourth sections of the act entitled "An act relating to executions, approved June 16, 1836," shall count from the return day to which the original process issued was made returnable.

SEC. 13. That the powers and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, hereby granted to the said District Court of Cambria county, in this act and the act to which this is a supplement, shall exclude the jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, within the territorial limits of the said District Court, and that all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Local Correspondence.

REGRET STATION, LIFE LINE, January 20, 1873.

Dear Freeman—After having seen a good part of the United States, and having tasted some of the bitter fruits of a roving disposition, I return once more to "the dearest spot on earth," a wiser and I hope a better boy. Nothing would persuade me but that I would be the happiest boy on earth if once away from the paternal roof; but, alas! I was sadly mistaken. No one knows what home is until he leaves it. It is true, strange faces and novel scenes may please you for a time, but sooner or later you will feel the want of a kind hand to raise your head when sore." Many times, too, when you are jostled by this cold, unfeeling world, will your memory carry you back to the scenes of your childhood,

"Where your youthful moments flew
In joy like sunshine splendid;
The brightest hours that e'er you knew
With these sweet scenes were blended."

Often you will think of those dear ones who tried to make home so pleasant for you. Kind parents, gentle sisters, and little brothers, will haunt your imagination by day and drive sleep from your weary eyelids at night. Oh, yes, kind reader, I felt very acutely what it is to be without a friend in this cold, cold world. I have often called to mind the advice of my good father, who told me again and again that I would be sorry for the step I was taking; and the last parting with my loving mother, whose form was laid in the cold clay ere I thought of retracing my truant steps. Take warning from me, young men; stay at home, no matter how humble it may appear in your eyes.

"Stick to the plough and you'll suffer no loss,
For the stone that keeps rolling will gather no moss."

More anon from ROVER.

ALTOONA, Jan. 22, 1873.

Dear Freeman—I thought I would send these items at the risk even of their being too late for insertion:

A brakeman on the shifting train at the lower shops, who gave his name as John McCoy, and who has been in the employ of the Pa. R. R. Co. for several months, slipped and fell from his train while it was in motion, on Friday last, and two heavily laden cars passed over his body, completely cutting him in two. His despairing shriek as he fell was heard distinctly, but before any one could reach him death had came to his relief. His remains were taken to the house at which he had been boarding, when inquiries were made as to the whereabouts of his relatives, but as nothing could be learned in that direction, the remains of the unfortunate man were interred in one of the cemeteries of this city on Sunday last. His age was about 25 years.

While the Mail train west on Tuesday evening last was standing at the depot here, the cylinder or gas tank beneath one of the cars suddenly exploded, almost completely demolishing one of the sides as well as the floor of the car and shattering window panes in all directions. There were only a few passengers in the car at the time, most of them being at supper, but it is none the less remarkable that only one person, Wm. Shilling, of Hollidaysburg, was injured to any extent, and his wounds are not serious, tho' his pantaloons were torn into shreds. Two young men standing near were slightly injured by flying splinters, some of which, by the way, were thrown nearly a square distance. The cylinder was charged too heavy with gas, and that was what caused the explosion. SCOTT.

THE DEATH OF MR. WM. J. KAYLOR.—For reasons which need only to have been known to be appreciated, we refrained last week from alluding to the sudden and unlooked for death of Mr. Wm. J. Kaylor, of Allegheny township, which occurred on last Friday week, preferring to receive from the lips of some one near and dear to him a correct version of the sad occurrence, if they so willed. This we are now prepared to give, and in so doing have the melancholy satisfaction of refuting the silly story current here at the time, and also published in a few of our exchanges, that the deceased had been frozen to death. The true facts of the case are that Mr. Kaylor was in this place in his usual health during the greater part of the day on which he died, and towards evening started for home on foot, but when near the residence of Mr. Thomas Jones, in the East Ward, was noticed by that gentleman to be in an exhausted condition and apparently very ill. Mr. Jones endeavored to induce him to go into his (Jones') house, but this the sick man declined to do, alleging that he was anxious to reach home and believed he was able to get there in due time. Finding that persuasion was fruitless, Mr. Jones, like a good Samaritan, took him in his own sled, and after covering him up carefully and comfortably, conveyed him to his home in Allegheny township, where he died shortly after. The immediate cause of his death can only be accounted for by the fact that he was attacked by a severe fit of vomiting after reaching home, and the presumption is that a portion of the cheese which he had been eating while in this place, and of which he is said to have been very fond, lodged in his throat and produced suffocation ending in death. A physician was called as soon as possible after Mr. Kaylor was taken to his home, but all efforts to avert his fate proved futile. The deceased was aged about forty-three years, and was an inoffensive, hard-working, honest man. His sudden and unexpected death, as may well be conceived, not only came with a crushing weight upon his much respected family, consisting of wife and three children, but produced a feeling of sadness and sincere sorrow in the hearts of all who knew him. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Loretto on Monday of last week, and the fact that his funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in that vicinity is evidence sufficient of the great esteem in which himself and his most excellent family were and are held by those who know them best. May he rest in peace.

CONSUMPTION; HEALTH, HOPES.—The exhausting effects of Consumption are well known, not only to those who are its victims, but likewise to nearly every person in the land; and whilst its treatment in times past has done no credit to the art and science of healing, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific in its cure. In every stage of the disease it is good, first, last, and always. It cures the first stage always; it nearly always cures in the second; and, even in the last stage of all, it has sometimes snatched the victim from the verge of the grave; and where the powers of nature are not too far exhausted, it will alleviate suffering, and spin out life to the last.

Dr. Keyser's office for Lung and all other Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Advice free by mail. Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen.

THE farmer sat in his easy chair, smoking his pipe of clay, while his late old wife, with busy care, was clearing the dinner away. And as she came the farmer says, says he, with some great thought overjoyed, and straightway to town in a trice he goes and buys forsooth goods from Myers & Lloyd, where of course he got the full worth of his money in the very best kind of merchandise at the very lowest prices.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. [adv.]

DULL AND SHARP.—When business is dull, as it always is after the holidays, people ought to be sharp enough to take advantage of the disposition to sell at wonderfully low prices now manifested at the well stocked clothing store of Jas. J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, where wearing apparel is being almost given away at present writing. This is a fact which our male friends will do well to consider and act upon.

If you want an overcoat or any other kind of heavy wearing apparel now is the time of all times to buy it, and S. J. Hess & Bro's renowned establishment, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown, is the place of all places to make the purchase. It will pay you to buy clothing now for next winter, for closing out sales are always in order at this time of year.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of DR. MOLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BROS., and the private United States stamp. Take no other. The market is full of imitations.

SUGGESTIVE.—The name of Mills is suggestive of flour, feed and produce, and that E. J. Mills should deal in such commodities is in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things." Mr. Mills does not produce these necessaries of life, however,—he merely sells them, as well as the very best of groceries, at prices as low as any man in the business care to sell. The flour sold by Mills is the very best kept in this place.

LOTS of people, ladies as well as gentlemen, trigged themselves from top to toe in elegant wearing apparel bought at V. S. Barker's cheap store, over the way, during the holidays, but there are plenty of superb goods still left on Vallie's shelves, and as now is the time for closing out winter stocks, those who have money to invest will find it to their advantage to call as soon as possible.

OBITUARY.

BARKER.—Died, in this place, on Monday last, at 1½ o'clock P. M., MINNIE O., eldest daughter of V. S. and Jennie, L. Barker, aged 6 years, 8 months and 2 days.

SNYDER.—Died, at the residence of her son Michael, in Carroll township, on the 17th inst., Mrs. MARGARET SNYDER, in the 91st year of her age.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Susquehanna township on or about the middle of September last, a yearling BRINDLE STEER, with a star in his face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Jan. 24.—3t. BENJY WEAKLAND.

Notice of Appeals.

NOTICE is hereby given that Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office in Ebensburg as follows for 1873 viz:

Wednesday, Feb. 12th—Adams, Allegheny and Barr townships, and Carrolltown, Conemaugh and Ebensburg boroughs.

Thursday, Feb. 13th—Johnstown, Loretto and Millville boroughs, and Taylor township.

N. B. Appeals will only be heard in cases where the valuation was increased by reason of improvements for the year 1873.

E. O'FRIEL,
W. D. McCLELLAND, } Commissioners.
A. ANNA.

Attest—J. A. K. KENNEDY, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 23, 1873.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY In Loretto.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has established a SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP at Loretto, and is now prepared to furnish or make to order, at the lowest cash rates any article in his line of business.

Work done in the most substantial manner and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Repairing of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at the most reasonable prices.

☞ Lumber, Shingles and Grain taken in exchange for work and the highest market prices allowed.

A fair share of patronage is respectfully solicited, of which I hope to be found worthy.

Loretto, Jan. 24, 1873.-3t.* A. C. LITZINGER.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* and *Levar Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Benford House in Johnstown, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Lucas Fenlon, of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Adams township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Henry Topper, Charles Sherry, and others, containing 50 Acres, more or less, about 15 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house and a log barn, now in the occupancy of Michael Topper. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wm. Sumner & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Jos. Fisher, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, fronting on Hoover street, adjoining lot of Jacob Geiger, adjoining lots of George Geiser and John Deibhart, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story house with basement story, but now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of George Kurtz and another.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Thos. J. Elder, of, in and to the following described building and lot of ground of Thomas J. Elder, to wit: Said building is a house of two stories, having a front of 22 feet on South street and a depth of 28 feet 7 inches, and erected upon a certain lot or piece of land in the Sixth Ward of the Borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, fronting 150 feet on the west side of Smith's road and extending back the same width 20 feet to an alley, having Napoleon street on the north-easterly end and an alley on the south-easterly end. Taken in execution at the suit of Charles Batland, for use of J. K. Hite.

W. H. RONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 20, 1873.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa., Al. Fi. Fa.* and *Al. Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 11th day of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of G. W. Lloyd and Augustine Craver, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Geo. Stah, John H. Bunn, and others, containing 160 acres, more or less, about 70 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story dwelling house and a log barn, now in the occupancy of G. W. Lloyd.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of G. W. Lloyd and Augustine Craver, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John H. Neale, Augustine Caverly, and others, containing 3 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, but now occupied.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of G. W. Lloyd and Augustine Craver, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Kintzman, Uriah Lloyd, and others, containing 71 acres and 82 perches, more or

SIX CHILDREN AT A BIRTH, AND TRIPLETS TWICE.—While on a visit to Knowlesville, New York, in the latter part of August, 1871, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, I heard of a case of remarkable fecundity, and being somewhat incredulous in regard to the facts, determined to visit the parties, and herewith give you the particulars of my search for facts, which prove, sometimes, to be "more strange than fiction."

Jennie Amelia, when nineteen years of age, was married to James Bushnell, of Orleans county, New York, then residing in Chicago. The parties were married in August, 1854. On the 2d of July, 1865, Mrs. Bushnell gave birth to three children, two boys and a girl. These children lived, one four, one six, and one eleven months. On the 5th of September, 1866, Mrs. Bushnell gave birth to six living children at one time; all of them living some time. I saw four of them. The names of the children struck me as being somewhat peculiar. I give them in order of their birth: Noibarto James, Alberto James, Alinca Lucy, Alice Elizabeth, Lucy Alinca, and Laberto James. Mrs. Bushnell was unable to walk for two months prior to her confinement, and after the birth of the second one was unconscious several hours; she was horror stricken on recovering her senses to find herself the mother of six children—three sons and as many girls.—The event was so extraordinary that it was soon noised abroad, and brought a great many visitors, who supplied the children with clothing, and assisted the parents in providing nurses—seventeen hundred dollars being the amount paid for caring for them until they were weaned—six wet nurses being required. Laberto James died when nineteen months old, and Lucy Alinca lived until twenty-three months of age. The four other children were five years old when I saw them, were all bright and healthy, none of them ever having been sick. Their united weight at birth was forty-five pounds. The mother was of French parents, and was born in London, England. On the 8th day of November, 1859, Mrs. Bushnell gave birth to three boys, all of whom died within an hour or two. Mrs. Bushnell having given birth to twelve living children at three births in less than six years, Governor Rice was instrumental in having our Congress appropriate six children eighty acres of land, situated in Iowa, to be free from taxes until they were of age.

AN EDITOR WITH A FRIEND.—The editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Weekly* says: "After all, an editorial life has some pleasant things about it. Our model subscriber is one of the pleasantest. He has subscribed for the *Weekly* ever since it was started, and says his subscription will close with his obituary notice, which we tearfully promise to insert, free of charge. He has known us ever since the time when we wore little, short, pink dresses, and our linguistic attainments were of the most limited description. He used to bring us sugar plums then with much the same manner that he brings us new subscribers now. He always said that we were a bright child (how troublesome this editorial 'we' is, it makes us feel as if we were twins), and when we tumbled promiscuously down stairs—which happened on an average about twice a week—didn't he always say that it was an unfailing sign that we shouldn't grow up to be foolish? He kept the district school where the 'young ideas' that now edit the *Weekly* had their first artillery practice. It was from his instructions that we first imbibed that love of polysyllabic diction and grand language generally that astonishes the natives of Atlanta, and reduces the editor of the rival paper to desperation. When our model subscriber comes to see us, he knocks at the door gently, comes in and stays about five minutes, tells us his business in plain words, hands us a new list of subscribers, pays his bill without any objurgatory remarks, says the *Weekly* always was an ably conducted journal and constantly improves, is glad we're so successful, thinks our last editorial calculated to do a great deal of good, sends kind remembrances to our mother, speaks a pleasant word to the sub-editor, and goes with our blessing following him down the stairs."

A LITTLE COMPOSITION ON THE WHEELBARROW.—The Danbury *News* says: If you have occasion to use a wheel-barrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles toward the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else; he never knows when [illegible] through falling over it, either; [illegible] his legs and arms, turn and rear up in front of him, pauses in his profanity to itself, it takes a new turn [illegible] skin off him, and he c[illegible] one anew, and bump him [illegible] A man never ceases to fall over a [illegible] row until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object there is, but is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold of its handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse on true dignity.

A LAUGHING PLANT.—A singular vegetable phenomenon has been discovered during recent explorations in Arabia. It is called the laughing plant, from the effect which is produced by the seeds. When they are pulverized and then eaten in small quantities, the person eating them will soon begin to laugh loudly, then to sing, dance, and do all manner of absurd things. This lasts for about an hour, after which he goes to sleep, and having slept another hour, wakes up utterly unconscious of what has occurred. It has been suggested that this plant might be made a substitute for alcohol, and that it would have the advantage of being cheaper, until the Government should see through the trick and commence to tax it. But it is scarcely probably that the Arabian plant could in fact be made popular in that capacity, for it does not appear that it inspires the person who partakes of it with a desire to whip his wife, murder his mother, or to indulge in any of the little pleasantries that the alcohol of the period moves one to perpetrate.

A LOOKING-GLASS RAT TRAP.—A man in this State has invented a rat trap that is made to operate upon the selfish passions of the poor rat, and lure him into trouble. The *Mechanic and Farmer*, in a description of the trap, says that a mirror is set in the back part of the device beyond the bait, and as his ratship is out upon a foraging expedition, he espies the bait, and at the same time believes his own visage in the mirror to be another rat making for it on the opposite side. This is too much for rat nature to stand and be cool over, so he rushes for the bait and is caught.

—This is a croup season, and as croup is a disease that requires more prompt relief than can be afforded by the physician, who has to be sent for, it will be well to bear the following simple remedy in mind: Take the white of an egg, stir it thoroughly into a quantity of well sweetened water, and give it in repeated doses until a cure is affected. If one egg is not sufficient, a second, or even a third one, should be used.

THE NEW DISCOVERY
In Chemical and Medical Science.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Incipient Consumption.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Catarrh.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Asthma.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Heart Disease.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Skin Diseases.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Regulate the **Liver.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Regulate the **Stomach** and **Bowels**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure all **Female Weaknesses.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Purify the **Blood.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Diseases of the Throat.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Bronchitis.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure "**Rose Cold**," or "**Hay Fever**"
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Lung Diseases.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Constipation.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Salt Rheum.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Kidney Diseases.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Prevent **Cholera & Yellow Fever**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Prevent **Malarious Fevers.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Remove **Pain in the Breast.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Remove **Pain** in the **Side** or **Back.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Are a **Superior Tonic.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Restore the **Appetite.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cause the **Food to Digest.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Restore the **Weak** and **Debilitated**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Give **Tone to Your System.**

L. F. HYDE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
495 Seventh Ave., New York.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!
SAMPLE STREET,
Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacturing and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,
Spring Wagons, Sleighs,

And all other description of Work in that line.

Employing none but skillful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.

Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates. A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.
June 22, 1872.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

R. R. Davis & Co.
HIGH STREET,
Three Doors West of Centre Street
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Boots and Shoes,
FLOUR, FEED, BACON, FISH,
Coffee, Tea, Syrups and Molasses.
ALL WHICH THEY PROMISE TO SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Country Produce taken for GOODS.

DENTISTRY!
AT REDUCED RATES!

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, graduate of Dental Surgery, respectfully informs the public that he has permanently located in EBENSBURG, where he may be found every day of the week.

DR. HOFFMAN, after having had ample practice for the space of seven years, does not hesitate in affirming that he can give perfect satisfaction in every case relating to the profession. All branches of Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully and scientifically performed. Particular attention given to filling decayed teeth. Also, teeth extracted without pain. For further information concerning prices, etc., call at his office on High street, opposite the Cambria House, where may be examined samples of his work, *which need only be seen to be appreciated.* [may 25.-tf.]

PARKE & LEVERGOOD'S MARBLE WORKS
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 24.-tf.* PARKE & LEVERGOOD.

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our mill in Ebensburg, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.
T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 21, 1872.-tf.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.
Sept.20.tf. GEO. C. K. ZAHM Cashier.

OATMAN & BUCK,
Physicians and Surgeons,
CARROLLTOWN, PA

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made either at the residence of Dr. Oatman or at John Buck's residence.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS!

FRANK W. HAY
Manufacturer,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet-Iron WARES,
AND DEALER IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE WORLD CHALLENGED
TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!

TAYLOR & CO., of Altoona, are fast gaining an enviable reputation as philanthropists by introducing among the ladies the
AMERICAN CHAMPION WASHER!
the only Washing Machine in the market that will do its work perfectly on all kinds of clothing without the aid of a rubbing board.

It washes without rubbing, rolling or pressing the clothes in any way, and hence without any wearing of the fabric.

It will wash anything, from the finest lace to the heaviest bed-quilt.

It will do the same work in a shorter time and with less labor than any other Machine made.

Any person desiring a Washing Machine can have the Champion Washer taken from their residence and tested, when, if not satisfactory, it will be taken away without cost to them.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

MESSRS. TAYLOR & CO.—*Gents:* Your American Champion Washer has been in use at my hotel long enough to convince us that it is all it claims to be. It saves two-thirds of the labor and time and does the work as well as it can be done by hand. We would not be without it for double its cost. HENRY FOSTER,
Ebensburg, March 20, '72. Cambria House.

☞ Manufactured and sold by TAYLOR & Co No. 1106 Twelfth Street, Altoona, and for sale by V. LUTTRINGER.
March 23, 1872.-3m. Main St., Ebensburg

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.
COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870. tf.

FARMERS!
LOOK AT THIS!
The Farmer's Favorite
GRAIN DRILL,
STONER'S
Fanning MILL,
AND THE
KEYSTONE CIDER MILL!
FOR SALE BY
L. & S. W. DAVIS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

JOHN H. MURRAY..... .....JOS. M. DUNN.
Murray & Dunn,
PROPRIETORS OF
PHŒNIX FOUNDRY AND STOVE WORKS
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

HAVING purchased the establishment lately known as Enterprise Foundry, we are now prepared to manufacture
LIGHT CASTINGS
of every description.
The Various Styles of Stoves
manufactured at our establishment are in all respects equal to any in the market.
Steam Engines and all kind of Machinery
promptly and satisfactorily repaired.
☞ All our work is warranted to be exactly what it is represented. [Aug. 30.-tf.]

OATMAN & LAKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kind in Cambria county, and throughout the United States and Canadas. [Feb. 10.-1y.*]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug 27.]

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness by joining them change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tetters, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure,
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only sure cure for
Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, ropy, or has substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickling, burning, or painful sensation in the water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.
WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.
DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in Ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors in Salem were to help for it." Tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered so long. I commenced by taking six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel like a new person. I had been sick for twelve years. This worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.
HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills have the most searching power over all the derangements of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
PRINCIPAL Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Fightiness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.
Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
J. WALKER, Prop'r, R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

F. P. TIERNEY..... JAMES NULL.
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
—OF—
TIERNEY & NULL,
Colonnade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-71.-tf.]

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,
High street, opposite Union School House, West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. Saddles and Harness made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM Store will receive due attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

F. A. SHOEMAKER..... WM. H. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-18.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
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